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17 July 1985

Sub-Saharan Africa Report



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17 July 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Briefs

OPEC Fund Record 1

BURKINA

Students Condemn Detention of TU Leaders
(AFP, 20 Jun 85) 2

COMOROS

Opponents Squabble as Regime Falters
(THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 25 May 85) 3

Briefs

Mercenaries Trade Insults 4

France Foots Salaries Bill 4

DJIBOUTI

Briefs

Journalists Arrested 5

President's Aide Scores 5

AFESD Loan 5

ETHIOPIA

Briefs

New Investment Code 6

GHANA

Cuban Envoy, Asantehene Meet, Urge Closer Ties
(DAILY GRAPHIC, 12 Jun 85) 7Journalist Refutes Rosy Impression
(Ebo Quansah; TALKING DRUMS, 24 Jun 85) 8

PNDC Announces New Social Justice Laws (TALKING DRUMS, 24 Jun 85)	11
Human Rights Abuses, Corruption Cited (Editorial; TALKING DRUMS, 3 Jun 85)	12
Timber Export Receipts Up Sharply in First Quarter (Accra Domestic Service, 16 Jun 85)	13
Briefs	
Visa, Permits Fees Revised	16
Libyan Agricultural Project	16
USSR Pledges Tractor Plant	17
Volta Lake Transport Development	17
Committee Investigates Army-Civilian Clashes	17
West German Loan	17

MADAGASCAR

Superpowers Vie To Impose Influence (THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, 1 Jun 85)	18
Briefs	
ETUDES Hits Government	18
Debt Partly Rescheduled	19

MAURITIUS

Briefs	
Deputy Speaker Joins Opposition	20

NIGERIA

Former Diplomat Views Relations With Britain (Lagos Domestic Service, 4 Jun 85)	21
Radio Views Issue of Reduction in Petroleum Subsidies (Lagos International Service, 9 Jun 85)	23
Lagos Radio Examines Efforts To Sustain UNESCO (Eric Silas; Lagos International Service, 10 Jun 85)	25
Bandits Kill Head of World Cocoa Producers (AFP, 12 Jun 85)	27
No Foreign Exchange Funds for Undergraduates Abroad (PANA, 15 Jun 85)	28
Briefs	
Koranic Preacher on Riots	29
Niger Cattle Raisers 'Invade'	29

Kenya: General Sir Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Deputy Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18

KENYA

Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
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KENYA

Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18

KENYA

Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
Kenya: Gen. Robert Robinson	18

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
South Africa: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
South Africa: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
South Africa: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
South Africa: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
South Africa: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
South Africa: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
South Africa: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
South Africa: Gen. Robert Robinson	18
South Africa: Gen. Robert Robinson	18

Minister Questions Old Free State Law Book (THE CITIZEN, 24 Jun 85)	78
New Slimes Treatment Plant Erected (THE CITIZEN, 20 Jun 85)	80
Briefs	
Zululand Anthracite Mine	81
Mercedes Deal for Atlantis	81
Copper Mine Aided	81
Voting by Race To Continue	82
Hendrickse Says Communists Oppose Evolution	82

TANZANIA

Foreign Exchange Shortage Remains Key Problem (Attilio Tagalile; DAILY NEWS, 4 Jun 85)	83
Irrigation Equipment Arrives, Fuel Shortage Slows Construction (DAILY NEWS, 25 May 85)	85
Family, Village Resettlement Project Outlined (DAILY NEWS, 25 May 85)	87
Finnish Study Reveals Large Gold Deposits (Wence Mushi; DAILY NEWS, 3 Jun 85)	89
Joint Gold Mining Venture With Finland to Commence (DAILY NEWS, 4 Jun 85)	90
Trade With Mozambique Outlined (DAILY NEWS, 5 Jun 85)	91
Plans To Make Zanzibar Transshipment Port Entertained (DAILY NEWS, 3 Jun 85)	92
Isles Plan New Training, Service System for Government (DAILY NEWS, 5 Jun 85)	93
NAFCO Farm Figures Indicate Good Harvest (Mussa Lupatu; DAILY NEWS, 5 Jun 85)	94
Land Usage Irregularities in Dar es Salaam Exposed (DAILY NEWS, 27 May 85)	96
Indian Agricultural Venture Receives Land (Mussa Lupatu; DAILY NEWS, 28 May 85)	98
Progress of Hydro Power Plant in Iringa Outlined (DAILY NEWS, 6 Jun 85)	99

Briefs	
Power Shortage Causes Loss	100
Ships for Sale	100
Temporary Bridge to Malawi	100
Chinese Youth Uniforms	101
Clove Sales Outlined	101
Air Force Plane Crash	101
Zimbabwe To Supply Coal	102
Private Export Now Permitted	102

ZAMBIA

USSR To Ferry Delegation to World Youth Festival (PANA, 7 Jun 85)	103
Chomba Reports on Illegal Alien Situation (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 6 Jun 85)	104
Students End Boycott at Technological Institute (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 5 Jun 85)	105
Small Industries Organization Seeks Project Funding (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Jun 85)	106
Electricity To Replace Diesel in Irrigation Scheme (SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 2 Jun 85)	107
Briefs	
Agricultural Bank	108
Belgium Reschedules Debt	108

ZIMBABWE

Chidzero: Restructuring of Economy Essential (THE HERALD, 14 Jun 85)	109
Bilateral Trade Increasing, Figures (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 14 Jun 85)	111
Special Counterinsurgency Operations To Project Voters (THE HERALD, 14 Jun 85)	112
Exiles Don't Have Vote (THE HERALD, 14 Jun 85)	114
UANC Manifesto Proclaims Independence From Foreign Ideologies (THE HERALD, 17 Jun 85)	115
Labor Bill Gains Spelt Out in Top-Level Talks (THE HERALD, 18 Jun 85)	116

Korean Firm To Buy Local Mining Shares (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 16 Jun 85)	118
Over 35,000 Families Resettled (THE HERALD, 12 Jun 85)	119

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OPEC FUND RECORD--Six African countries bordering on the Indian Ocean benefited from aid from the OPEC fund for international development in 1984. The sums allocated to those countries, amounting to 17.7 million dollars, represent 14.6 per cent of Africa's total share of 120.5 million dollars. Details of the aid to the six countries concerned are as follows: --Ethiopia: Five million dollar line of credit to the Bank of Ethiopia for agricultural and industrial development, the granting of loans to co-operatives and possibly private producers. --Mauritius: Four million dollar loan to co-finance Champagne hydroelectric project, aimed at replacing imported fuel with a domestic energy source. --Kenya: Three million dollar line of credit to the Kenya Commercial Bank aimed in particular at aiding small farmers and small enterprises in urban areas. Also 1.8 million dollars to improve Nairobi's water supply. --Madagascar: Loan of 2.2 million dollars to co-finance with the Industrial Development Agency a programme to rehabilitate areas devastated by cyclones. --Djibouti: Loan of one million dollars for the geothermal exploration project also financed by the IDA, the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank and the governments of Italy and Djibouti. --Seychelles: Loan of 708,000 dollars for the east coast development programme. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 25 May 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/507

BURKINA

STUDENTS CONDEMN DETENTION OF TU LEADERS

AB202208 Paris AFP in French 1818 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Paris, 20 Jun (AFP)--At least 18 trade union officials are currently in jail in Burkina Faso for their opposition to Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR), the General Union of Burkinabe Students (UGEB) said at a new conference on Thursday in Paris.

Most of these persons, whose identity and date of arrest were disclosed by the UGEB, were arrested following the publication on 28 January by the 11 Burkinabe trade unions (including the UGEB) of a statement that criticized the economic and social policies of Captain Thomas Sankara's regime.

The UGEB denounced the wave of repression launched by the National Council for the Revolution (CNR, the supreme organ in Burkina Faso) against trade union leaders and militants who signed this joint declaration, and more generally, the repeated assaults on human rights and the violation of democratic freedoms.

It recalled that the 11 union leaders were suspended on 1 February by a CNR decree and since that date, some have been banished and forbidden access to certain buildings, to buses, etc.

The UGEB also condemned the socioeconomic measures taken by Thomas Sankara's regime at the beginning of 1985, especially the compulsory payment by all workers of part of their salaries to the state (1/2 to 1 month's salary, according to the category), the lowering of the retirement age from 55 to 53 years for civil servants (with immediate effect), and dismissals in the public service.

For the UGEB, these austerity measures correspond to the desires of the IMF; thus Captain Sankara's regime does not in this way differ from the regimes the preceded it.

CSO: 3400/529

OPPONENTS SQUABBLE AS REGIME WALTERS

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 25 May 85 p 3

[Text]

In contrast to previous years, the Comorian government did not commemorate the seventh anniversary of the coup of May 13, 1978, which returned president Ahmed ABDALLAH to power. While the country's precarious economic situation may be one explanation for this, it is also probable that the regime did not dare to test its popularity at a time when the question of its possible replacement is in everyone's mind.

I.O.N.- The fragility of Ahmed ABDALLAH's government is the root cause of an intensification of rivalry between the various opposition groups and their leaders. This week, for example, MOUZAIR Abdallah's URDC accused the newly-formed Union Nationale pour la Démocratie aux Comores (UNDC) of "political opportunism". The UNDC is an offshoot of the old "Green" party of Mohamed TAKI, the current chairman of the federal assembly who is at odds with the head of state. The accusation was contained in a leaflet aimed at discouraging Comorians in Marseilles from taking part in a joint reunion organised in that city on May 18 by the UNDC and the Front Démocratique. The new alliance between the two parties also came in for some strong criticism from Mr MOUZAIR's organisation. Meanwhile the Comorian government in a statement on May 20 dismissed as "baseless allegations" statements which Mr MOZAIR made recently in Paris. The former foreign minister predicted that the Moroni regime was exercising "increasingly blind repression", adding that "because of the serious errors it commits daily" it was "paving the way for the communism which it believes it is fighting".

CSO: 3400/507

COMOROS

BRIEFS

MERCENARIES TRADE INSULTS--The Comorian mercenaries who follow Bob DENARD are continuing their campaign against "Commander CHARLES", head of the presidential guard, with the production of postcards bearing the message: "This can't go on! Profiteers Out! Down with the Ogre! Down with ABDALLAH Ltd and the Roger GUIIS Co. Signed, Hope". Roger GUIIS, or GHYS, is the real name of Commander CHARLES, according to Bob DENARD's friends who revealed it a few weeks ago (see I.O. N. N°176). The other side of the postcard bears a drawing of Commander CHARLES with the features of an ogre and eating out of a bag marked "Comoros". Curiously, he wears an armband marked with a star of David. The card, which has been widely distributed in Paris, also carries the pre-printed name of the addressee, colonel Said Mustapha MOIDJOU, presidential guard, Moroni. Colonel MOIDJOU is the name Bob DENARD has given himself for use in the Comoros. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 1 Jun 85 p 5]

FRANCE FOOTS SALARIES BILL--Comorian president Ahmed ABDALLAH left France on May 29 after a two week stay during which he managed to obtain from the French government the sum of 500 million Comorian francs, sufficient for him to pay off the two months' backlog in the salaries of civil servants who have been growing increasingly impatient. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 1 Jun 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/507

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS ARRESTED--Three journalists employed by the Djiboutian state broadcasting service, Radio-Television Djiboutienne (RTD) were arrested on May 6 and "interrogated" for three days at the infamous Villa Christophe, a torture centre tucked away behind the Tonnelles bar on the road from the airport which is under the direct responsibility of the head of the president's office, Ismael OMAR Guelle. The "fault" of Abdi ADEN, Christophe FARAH and Wagdi OSMAN (who is also a Radio France International correspondent) was to have demanded greater freedom of expression for RTD and to have tried to form a trade union. Released after their "interrogation", they were immediately dismissed from their jobs. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 25 May 85 p 5]

PRESIDENT'S AIDE SCORES--After the victory a few weeks ago of Djibouti foreign minister and party secretary-general Moumin BAHDON Farah, who succeeded in getting his candidate Ahmed BOULALEH Barreh on to the Politbureau of the ruling Rassemblement Populaire pour le Progres (see I.O.N. N°176), it is the turn of his rival, Ismail GUEDI Hared, the president's chief of staff, to score an important point. At the first meeting of the new Politbureau, president Hassan GOULED announced that Mr GUEDI had been promoted from second to first deputy secretary-general of the party. He is now, therefore, treading hard on Mr BAHDON's heels. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 25 May 85 p 5]

AFESD LOAN--The Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development has just granted Djibouti a loan of 6.2 million dollars intended to finance in part the laying of the submarine cable which will link Europe with Southeast Asia. The project, which will cost a total of 404 million dollars, is to meet the increasing demand for telephone and telex services from a score of countries, Djibouti included. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 1 Jun 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/507

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

NEW INVESTMENT CODE--According to a very recent report on Ethiopia by the Lloyds Bank Group, the authorities in Addis Ababa are in the process of revising the investment code published in January 1983 which authorised only the establishment of joint venture companies, at least 51 per cent of whose capital was held by the Ethiopian public sector. The new code could be much more liberal. Furthermore, the Ethiopian government is said to be showing itself more willing than previously to compensate companies whose assets it nationalised after the 1974 revolution. Thus Mitchell Cotts (UK) has reportedly received monetary compensation for its former cotton plantations. According to Lloyds, agro-food and mineral and oil prospection are the two main fields which could interest investors. Confirming Ethiopia's reputation as a good payer, the Lloyds report puts the country's foreign debt in June 1984 at 1.3 billion dollars. This figure does not take into account the country's military expenditure, which currently stands at between two billion and five billion dollars. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 1 Jun 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/507

GHANA

CUBAN ENVOY, ASANTEHENE MEET, URGE CLOSER TIES

AB151045 Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Otumfuo Opoku Ware II, the Asantehene, has been invited by the Cuban Government to visit Cuba next January.

This was disclosed by Mr Nicolas Rodriguez, Cuban ambassador to Ghana, when he presented the official invitation to the Asantehene after a courtesy call at the Manhyia Palace, Kumasi, at the weekend.

He said this followed an informal invitation by the Cuban minister of internal trade when he paid a courtesy call on the Asantehene last year.

The ambassador explained that the visit was to offer the Asantehene the opportunity to see the development which had taken place in Cuba since they embarked on their revolution. He said it would also portray the rich Ghanaian culture to the Cuban people since there are similarities in both the culture of Ashanti and certain regions in Cuba.

Mr Rodriguez said Cubans were interested in the stand of Ashantis during the colonisation by the British and that this had made the Ashanti Region both historically and culturally important to Ghana.

Replying, the Asantehene said he had accepted the invitation and hoped it would open the way for Ghana and Cuba to cooperate in the cultural field.

The Asantehene appealed to the ambassador to explore areas in which the Cuban Government could assist the Ashanti Region.

Mr W.H. Yeboah, Ashanti regional secretary who accompanied the Cuban ambassador to the palace, said the government appreciates Cuban assistance to Ghana adding that the two nations shared the same ideals in their revolutionary processes.

He hoped the fruitful relations between the two nations would continue to flourish, emphasising that the assistance to Ghanaian youth in the field of education has been commendable.

CSO: 3400/531

GHANA

JOURNALIST REFUTES ROSY IMPRESSION

London TALKING DRUMS in English 24 Jun 85 pp 11-12

[Article by Ebo Quashiah]

[Text]

The parody is baffling . . . Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, the retired airforce pilot who rules the ex-British model colony of Ghana through the barrel of the gun, seems to have warmed the hearts of the Western media in a manner that is as astonishing as the events that returned the junior officer to the power base of Ghanaian politics.

Instead of drawing attention to the danger posed by a regime that employs the intimidating powers of executions, political assassinations and other forms of torture to misdirect the fortunes of this West African nation of 12 million people, the foreign media have succeeded in drawing international sympathy towards the Provisional National Defence Council and thus buttressed the otherwise shaky junior officer's junta.

It was the socialist inclined British quality newspaper, the *Guardian*, whose correspondent Victoria Britten, set the pace on President Hilla Limann with naked lies, distortions and half-truths in her frantic attempt to convince the world that the usurpation of power on December 31, 1981 by the former pilot and his hardline leftist accomplices was the best event ever to have taken place in the West African sub-region.

When the power struggle within the ruling body intensified and Rawlings appeared to have abandoned the socialist goals for a flirtation with the

International Monetary Fund whose prescription directed the ship of state away from Col. Gaddafi's Green Book, the ink in Miss Brittan's pen dried up in Ghanaian affairs.

The mantle to defend Rawlings has recently fallen on the capitalist-oriented media. A few weeks ago, the London-based Independent Television programme, 'Weekend World' lavished praises on the PNDC for ending a policy responsible for food surpluses in what its presenter, Brian Walden, called an almost starving nation.

The programme recommended Ghana as a model to Africa and prayed international donor nations and organisations to aid the PNDC in its effort at economic revival.

According to the programme, Ghana was a starving nation and, but for the pragmatism of the PNDC, things could have been as bad as Ethiopia or Sudan. Ironically, the film illustrating the programme showed the late Gen. Acheampong on his UNIGOV campaign.

The *Time* magazine of May 17, under the banner 'A Tale Of Two Leaders', traced the human rights record of Rawlings and his protégé, Captain Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, and concluded that unlike the brutalities that characterised the reign of African leaders like Idi Amin of Uganda and Jean Bedel Bokassa of Central African Republic, Rawlings

and Sankara have always been guided by human decency and humane relationship with the governed.

One need not be an economist to appreciate the fact that when income cannot match one's basic needs, life ceases to be meaningful . . . 'Service to the people', to borrow the term from the conservative party of Britain's philosophy, 'must go hand in hand with individual success in life'.

The purpose of this article is not to take issues with these respected media. It is my aim to share a few truths with readers in the hope that it will help future newsmen gathering information on Ghana especially, to probe beyond official handouts. My conviction is that the powerful public relations outfit of the PNDC is preventing the foreign press with all their resources from getting to the truth, just as the Amnesty International report on Ghana failed to catalogue a number of atrocities committed in the name of Rawlings' Holy War.

It is a fact that the supply of food and goods in general has improved considerably from what could be obtained at the early stages of the coup. But to put the blame on the ousted civilian government entirely is, to say the least, unfortunate. While one cannot exonerate the PNP for failing to motivate the people to be self-sufficient in food production, it will be equally fallacious to gloss over factors that aggravated the problem in the first two years of the PNDC.

Under the guise of reducing inflation, the PNDC withdrew all C50 notes, then the highest denominator, from circulation. The exercise affected farmers who had mostly been paid with the notes for cocoa sales. While a number of them were unable to hire labour to expand their farms for the new season, others simply became apathetic when the new government failed to honour its pledge to refund the fortune seized from them. The

situation was aggravated when, without any explanation, the government introduced 100 and 200 cedis denominations.

With shrinking acreage under cultivation and the rains failing, the only positive way to avoid a catastrophe would have been massive food importation which has been practiced over the years. Rawlings and his aids thought otherwise. To them the defence of the new "lease of freedom" could not be sacrificed at the altar of food importation.

Their response was the closure of the country's borders while heavy importation of arms and ammunition went through the roof-top buttressed by advertisement of the heroic deeds of the liberators. This language of liberation, having been heard several times before, failed to motivate anybody and when the government froze the bank accounts of customers with C50,000 deposits with a clause that those who deposited C50,000 after December 31 could operate their accounts, Ghanaians lost no time in explaining the motive behind the strange economic policy.

In a country where the right to information is the exclusive prerogative of those who wield the gun, rumour-mongering is the only means of getting to know the news behind the news. The rumour mills never failed to churn out information to the effect that the only reason the PNDC had for inserting the December 31 clause, was to allow soldiers who looted money and other valuables in the wake of the 'Holy War' operation, to replace the affluent in the society.

Powerless against the might of the gun, most Ghanaians preferred to remain indifferent to events while hunger, unprecedented in the annals of the nation's history, reduced the people to walking skeletons for almost two years.

It is pertinent to note that the famine that forced otherwise affluent members of the society to pawn their valuables for food rations was recorded in 1982 and 1983 under the confused government of the PNDC and not when the civilian administration of President Limann was directing the ship of state as the ITV programme sought to portray.

The PNP was surely not the type of government Ghanaians dreamt about

when they cast their vote to return the country to constitutional rule in 1979, but to accuse it for the misdeeds of the revolutionaries is like giving a dog a bad name to justify its hanging.

I find it extremely difficult to rationalise the contention that the PNDC's economic recovery programme has started delivering Ghanaians from poverty and that what is required is the goodwill of the people.

One need not be an economist to appreciate the fact that when income cannot match one's basic needs, life ceases to be meaningful. The almost 90 percent shrinking of the cedi decreed by the government without a corresponding rise in people's incomes has made most people apathetic to the national cause. "Service to the people," to borrow a text from the conservative party of Britain's philosophy, "must go hand in hand with individual success in life."

As for human rights, it is an insult to the integrity of Ghanaians to attempt to attach that tag to the notoriously brutal regime of Flt-Lt. Rawlings. While there may not be justifiable reasons to equate Rawlings to Idi Amin or Emperor Bokassa in the sense that no mass graves have been uncovered in Ghana, it would be equally hypocritical not to trace a semblance of the atrocities that characterised the rule of these two deposed African dictators to the three and a half years' dictatorship of the PNDC.

The hysterical extermination of Military Intelligence and Special Branch personnel, numerous executions of people allegedly plotting to overthrow the PNDC after secret trials, the political assassination of people on suspicion of aiding or capable of aiding so-called dissidents are all factors that cannot be erased from history.

The abduction and murder of three judges and an army officer by agents acting on behalf of members of the government is a stain which not all the water of the Atlantic Ocean could cleanse.

One interesting development was the conduct of Flt-Lt. Rawlings himself and his Special Adviser, Capt. Kojo Tsikata. When rumours were doing their rounds that the three judges had been seized by revolutionary soldiers, the Head of State appeared on tele-

vision to announce to a stunned nation that enemies of the revolution had carried out the deed as part of their campaign to reverse the revolutionary process.

When the bodies were discovered at the Bondase Military firing range, a government statement said they were discovered in the Accra Plains, a vague area spanning over 100 miles square.

One inexplicable fact is that the keys to the truck used by the murderers was kept by Rawlings' wife Mrs (Nana) Yaa Agyeman Rawlings.

As for the Special Adviser, he kept mute until the very day he was named as the brain behind the murder before holding a televised press conference to accuse the Federal Republic of Germany of preparing to overthrow the PNDC. At the same conference, ex-Capt. Tsikata said the Asantehene had held a meeting with the American Ambassador at the Manhyia Palace in Kumasi at which negative assessments were made of the PNDC.

The diversionary tactics failed to sway many Ghanaians and when members of the press who covered the Special Investigation Board's proceedings at which Tsikata's name was linked to the sordid deal were harassed by the then Secretary for Information, Mr Ato Austin himself, accusing fingers were directed at the castle.

Incidents are too numerous to cite, but the murder and the burning of Odeefo Asare, leader of a spiritual church's body in the centre of Kumasi by soldiers, the slaughter of a native doctor and his aides in the Volta Region and the cold-blooded execution of military officers in Takoradi all stand in the name of building a society in which everybody has a say in decision-making!

That this inflated rhetoric can be summoned to describe a society in which a handful of armed men hold 14 million people in bondage gives no clear evidence that the government itself exist for those who had reason to take to arms on December 31, 1981.

If the Western media, which contemporary history remembers as the only organ capable of setting the agenda for the overthrow of dictatorial regimes in the third world, would not register their outrage at these acts of violence and vandalism, they would do well not to open the scar of the otherwise healing Ghanaian wound.

17 July 1985

GHANA

PNDC ANNOUNCES NEW SOCIAL JUSTICE LAWS

London TALKING DRUMS in English 24 Jun 85 p 25

[Text]

The Provisional National Defence Council PNDC, has promulgated four laws relating to social justice and accountability. These are: The Head of Family Accountability Law, 1985; the Intestate Succession law, 1985; the Customary Marriage and Divorce Registration Law, 1985; and the Administration of Estates Amendment Law, 1985.

The Head of Family Accountability Law makes every head of family in possession or control of family property accountable for such property to the family to which the property belongs . . .

The Intestate Succession Law redresses the situation where a widow and widower and children, especially of matrilineal families, on the death intestate of the husband and father, are divested of any interest of the self-acquired properties of the deceased and are often left to fend for themselves. The law applies to all communities in Ghana.

An official statement from the Office of the PNDC explained that with the greater share of the benefit now going to the surviving widow or widower care and education of the children, will now be borne by the surviving widow or widower and children themselves. The law takes retroactive effect.

The Customary Marriage and Divorce Registration Law provides for the registration of all customary marriages and divorces. It applies to all customary marriages whether entered into before or after the commencement of the law.

The fourth law, the Administration of Estate Amendment Law, makes consequential amendment to the Administration of Estate Act to give effect to the provisions of the Intestate Succession Law. The PNDC explained that though the Intestate Succession Law is a significant piece of social legislation and revolutionary in its effect, it is not intended to replace the execution of a will.

CSO: 3400/557

GHANA

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES, CORRUPTION CITED

London TALKING DRUMS in English 3 Jun 85 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

A new round of executions has started in Ghana once again and all the indications are that there are many more on the way.

This time, it is not the people who have been accused of plotting to overthrow the regime of Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, three people have also been executed for having defrauded a bank and another nine have been sentenced to death as we went to press.

It is quite possible that Flt-Lt. Rawlings is still trying to portray a tough and revolutionary image for his Provisional National Defence Council that has been ruling Ghana for the past three and a half years. The feeling seems to be prevalent among his group of friends that you cannot be a self-respecting revolutionary unless you swim in a river of blood spilled by the people you are seeking to rule.

Now that some of his former friends have been accusing him of having betrayed the revolution, Flt-Lt. Rawlings obviously feels the need to reinforce credentials by executing some more people.

It surely must have dawned upon even the Flight-Lieutenant by now that if he has been executing so-called coup plotters to serve as a deterrent to other prospective ones, then that strategy has failed and he is likely to reach the stage when he would have to become the executioner himself. For as long as the majority of the people have no say in how they are governed or who governs them, some people will continue to try to remove what they see as the obstacle to such a state of affairs, ie, the PNDC regime.

It ought to worry Flt-Lt. Rawlings that many of the people that he has been executing recently for alleged involvement in plots to overthrow him are people who have been part of his revolution. He might stop to consider the possibility that the fault might not all be with his former friends.

And these people are being executed on the strength of convictions handed down by tribunals that have not got the confidence of the public and which have been shown to be at best inconsistent in their interpretation of the laws under which they are supposed to operate.

Apart from killing people to stay in power, Flt-Lt. Rawlings has also apparently discovered that he has to start killing people to keep up the charade of presiding over a clean administration.

The entire economic programme of the PNDC rests for its success on the basis that all the citizens commit fraud on a gigantic scale in one way or another. At one point in his life, Flt-Lt. Rawlings considered a situation in which workers couldn't afford chicken at 70 cedis scandalous enough to justify the overthrow of a government. He is presiding over a situation where a whole day's wages cannot buy one gallon of petrol or a loaf of bread or a kilo of meat.

Most people have not, of course, reached the brazen heights of defrauding banks for millions of cedis, but if he cared to look, he will discover that everybody is engaged in something which, not to put too fine a point on it, is called fraud. There is not one of his Secretaries that lives on his salary, nor is there any messenger that survives on his wages. The economic programme is designed to make it impossible for anybody to survive on his declared income and has forced honest people to unsavoury practices.

If Flt-Lt. Rawlings is going to execute people who are engaged in fraud, he might think of where he would draw the line. Does the accounts clerk who fiddles the books at a state corporation for an extra 1,000 cedis qualify for the stakes or will it be limited only to those who go for the millions or are you damned once you take a pesewa out of public funds?

In which case, would the moral be that more people will rather opt for the millions and take their chances on the premise that they might just as well be hanged for a sheep as for a shilling?

Legal pundits will doubtless continue the debate for a long time to come whether the money from a commercial bank constitutes public funds. Supposing that the fraud had taken place in Barclays or Standard Banks — both foreign-owned banks or UAC or CFAO (foreign-owned companies) — would the people have met the same fate? Supposing that a privately owned company or a private individual had been defrauded of the same millions of cedis, would those involved also end up at the stakes?

Recently there were rumours that one of the Secretaries of State had been involved in very serious irregularities. If such a person had been hauled before a Tribunal, he would have ended up at the stakes. But he is free today because he is high enough in the hierarchy not to have been prosecuted on the basis of rumour.

There is a cavalier disregard for the value of human life that has been displayed by Flt-Lt. Rawlings since he seized power in Ghana.

People have been executed on the flimsiest of excuses and sometimes without even going through the motions of the mockery of a trial.

The regime has now woken up to the fact that fraud and corruption have now reached unprecedented levels in the country at a time and their simplistic, if predictable, answer is to execute people.

In the past three and a half years, the PNDC and its foreign supporters have come to believe their own propaganda that corruption was a thing of the past. The fact of the matter is that if Flt-Lt. Rawlings should want to carry the executions to their logical conclusions, there will not be many people left in the country.

He has made it impossible for honest people to survive in the country. Those who remain honest have chosen to play dumb, for if Rawlings does not get you on fraud, he will get you on subversion.

CSO: 3400/557

GHANA

TIMBER EXPORT RECEIPTS UP SHARPLY IN FIRST QUARTER

AB161524 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Jun 85

[Text] Ghana's export of logs, lumber, and other wood products for the first quarter of this year increased by 44 percent over the same period last year. According to the Ghana Timber Marketing Board, the country exported a total of 55,541 cubic meters of log, lumber, and other wood products valued at 4,958,570 dollars between January and March this year. For the same period last year, logs and timber products worth 3,442,816 dollars were exported.

Details of the performance of the timber sector were made known by the Ghana Timber Marketing Board to the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] in Takoradi yesterday. According to the board most of the log exports went to West Germany with the United Kingdom leading other countries in the imports of Ghana's lumber. It explained that although the timber trade between Europe and West Africa has not been all that lively, Ghana has been able to increase her share of that market. The chairman of the board's joint consultative committee, Mr Moses Adigbli, said indications are that Ghana's share of timber exports will be further increased because of the gradual but steady flow of input from the government and the utilization of the exports (?retention) by individual timber exporters. Our correspondent says the March edition of the monthly British journal on timber trade and wood processing reports an increase in Ghana's timber trade with the United Kingdom over the past years.

CSO: 3400/531

GHANA

BRIEFS

VISA, PERMITS FEES REVISED--Fees for visas, entry, and resident permits have been revised with immediate effect. An official statement from the Ministry of the Interior in Accra yesterday said citizens of Commonwealth countries will now have to pay 650 cedis each for an ordinary entry permit and 500 cedis or its equivalent in convertible currency for a transit permit. For the extension of visitor's permit, the fee will be 300 cedis while multiple re-entry permit will now attract a fee of 650 cedis times the number of months granted. A resident permit is now 1,500 cedis and any renewal submitted within 1 month of the day of expiry will be 1,000 cedis. For other nationals, a visa now costs 1,000 cedis or \$19; a transit visa is 650 cedis; extension of a resident permit, 600 cedis; a multiple reentry permit, 1,000 cedis multiplied by the number of months granted. According to the statement, other nationals will pay 2,000 cedis each for a resident permit while its renewal submitted within 1 month of the date of expiry will cost 1,500 cedis. ECOWAS nationals will now pay 1,000 cedis for a resident permit, and 400 cedis for its extension. Citizenship by birth registration will attract 500 cedis. Naturalization fee is 1,000 cedis and citizenship renunciation fee is 1,500 cedis. [Text [Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 28 Jun 85 AB]

LIBYAN AGRICULTURAL PROJECT--A member of the Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, Alhaji Idrissau Mahama, has said that the government is determined to meet the basic needs of the people by ensuring that food, shelter, and clothing are made available at all times. The PNDC member was speaking at a ceremony during which he cut the sod for the start of the first phase of the Ghana and Libyan-Arab agricultural company project at Tokpoe, in the Tong district of the Volta region. Alhaji Mahama said the PNDC is prepared to welcome any assistance from friendly countries toward the recovery of the economy. The secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, Brother 'Abdallah Abu (Jabin), said the Ghana and Libya Arab Company is a subsidiary of the Ghana-Libyan-Arab Holding Company. He declared that Libya is ever-prepared to share her revolutionary experience, wealth, and material resources with the people of Ghana. Present at the ceremony were the special adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata; the secretary for agriculture, Dr Adjei-Maafo; and the Volta regional secretary, Colonel Kwame Amable. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 19 Jun 85 AB]

USSR PLEDGES TRACTOR PLANT--The Soviet ambassador to Ghana, Mr Semenov, says his government is ready to help Ghana to establish a tractor assembly plant. This will be in addition to other forms of Soviet assistance to help boost agriculture and make the country self-sufficient in food production. The ambassador was speaking during a visit to a number of agricultural projects in the Ashanti Region as part of a 3-day tour of the area. Mr Semenov said the Soviet Union has followed with interest efforts by the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to make agriculture the pivot of the country's economy. The envoy spoke of improved relations between Ghana and the Soviet Union. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jun 85 AB]

VOLTA LAKE TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT--The Volta River Authority today signed a contract with a West German company, Messrs Krupp and (Kross Witiggar) for the manufacture and supply of floating units required for the implementation of a project for the improvement and expansion of the Volta Lake transportation system. The contract price is DM 11.5 million, about 5.2 million cedis. Under the contract, the company will supply floating units which include a push tug, flat-top cargo barges with carrying capacity of 750 tons, and a combined cargo tank for diesel fuel. Workshop equipment and spare parts are also to be supplied under the contract. Work on the project which started in February this year, is expected to be completed by the end of 1988. When completed, it will provide improved and expanded [word indistinct] cargo facilities to and from the north to help the inland water transportation system in the country. It will also supplement the rail and road transportation systems. [Excerpt] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 12 Jun 85 AB]

COMMITTEE INVESTIGATES ARMY-CIVILIAN CLASHES--A five-man committee has been appointed by the Upper West Region administration to investigate clashes between soldiers and civilians in Lawra district. Accra radio report on 5th June said the indiscriminate firing of warning shots, the beating of civilians by border guards and the imposition of a curfew at Hamale were among the allegations to be investigated. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 17 Jun 85 p 24]

WEST GERMAN LOAN--Ghana and West Germany have signed a bilateral agreement in Accra under which Germany is to offer Ghana a loan of 10m DM. It will be used to improve the transport sector and the water supply system in the country. [Text] [London TALKING DRUMS in English 17 Jun 85 pp 24-25]

CSO: 3400/548

MADAGASCAR

SUPERPOWERS VIE TO IMPOSE INFLUENCE

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 1 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] The offensive launched by the intelligence services of the United States and West European countries to bring Madagascar into the Western fold (see I.O.N. N°183) is increasing the pace of the race between Washington and Moscow for the island's political soul. In the Soviet Union, there now seems to be a feeling that president Didier RATSIRAKA is no longer strong enough to maintain the current delicate balance between the two superpowers. Moscow, therefore, is preparing an alternative of its choice.

The initial concern of the Soviet Union is to give new vitality to the local communist party, the AKFM, which means replacing the party leader, pastor Richard ANDRIAMANJATO; their choice has apparently fallen on a member of the party Politbureau who has always been faithful to Moscow. Pastor ANDRIAMANJATO, who is conscious that his position has been considerably weakened, indicated at a strictly private meeting held in Paris last May 11 that he was in favour of an "alternation" of the presidency.

This stance is all the more surprising given that the pastor has been up to now president RATSIRAKA's strongest supporter, and the watchword "alternation" has been recently appropriated by liberal and right-wing circles. However, a certain opportunism has been a feature of pastor ANDRIAMANJATO's long political career, and he has made "tactical changes of course" on several occasions. As far as the head of state is concerned, Moscow has reportedly lined up a number of senior Soviet-trained officers as potential replacements for president RATSIRAKA.

In the Western camp, the campaign of psychological pressure through organised rumour-mongering is continuing. This is reflected in small items appearing in French publications such as VSD and Le Point whose source is known to be frequently the intelligence services. For example, on May 27 Le Point reported that an American company had found oil in Madagascar, but that president Ronald REAGAN had made the application of a more flexible policy by president RATSIRAKA as a condition for its extraction.

CSO: 3400/507

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

ETUDES HITS GOVERNMENT--The latest issue of the French periodical Etudes, published by the country's Jesuits, has devoted a series of articles to Madagascar, under the general heading, "Madagascar, the distress". In a reference to the decision of the island's Catholic Church to "unmask" the country's rulers and "remind them of certain truths", Etudes says the church needs "support from an international consensus" to be successful. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 1 Jun 85 p 5]

DEBT PARTLY RESCHEDULED--Thirteen of Madagascar's principal investors who met in the Club of Paris in the French capital on May 22 and 23 agreed to reschedule a part (less than 150 million dollars, it is believed) of the country's foreign debt over 11 years. The total current debt is evaluated at 1.9 billion dollars. This postponement of the repayment of guaranteed debts and credit concern only those already rescheduled at the club's two previous meetings. This decision, similar to that applied in the case of Sudan, is said not to have entirely pleased the Malagasy delegation led by economy and finance minister Pascal RAKOTOMAVO, who wanted to obtain a greater relief to the balance of payments. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 1 Jun 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/507

MAURITIUS

BRIEFS

DEPUTY SPEAKER JOINS OPPOSITION--The deputy speaker of the legislative assembly in Mauritius, Youssouf MOHAMED, went over to the opposition last week, re-joining the Labour party with which he had fallen out at the time of the collapse of the alliance with prime minister Anerood JUGNAUTH's MSM. Labour now has two members of the assembly, the other being the party leader, Sir Satcam BOOLELL. As the government does not have the necessary two-thirds majority to dismiss him, Mr YOUSSEUF cannot be deprived of his office of deputy speaker. The prime minister therefore announced that the parliamentary session would be prorogued after the budget debate scheduled for June 18. This move will enable the ruling majority to choose a replacement for Mr YOUSSEUF when the session resumes. It also means that the opposition MMM leader Jean-Claude DE L'ESTRAC, who was suspended from the assembly three weeks ago, will automatically be readmitted. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 25 May 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/507

NIGERIA

FORMER DIPLOMAT VIEWS RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN

ABO42246 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jun 85

[Text] With Africa as the centerpiece of her foreign policy, Nigeria has for many years championed the cause of African unity and good-neighborliness. To promote understanding with her neighbors, Nigeria has initiated dialogue especially on matters affecting her security and economic interest. It was in furtherance of this effort that the minister of defense, Major General Domkat Bali, recently in Lagos had talks with his counterpart from Benin Republic. How does a former Nigerian high commissioner in London, Chief Matthew Okumbo see Nigeria's foreign policy posture today. Chief Okumbo gave his assessment in an interview with roving correspondent Demola Dembola:

[Begin recording! [Okumbo] Nigeria has always maintained an open door policy. Nigeria has not shown any obvious hostility toward one or the other. Nigeria believes firmly in the success of the OAU, believes firmly in the success of ECOWAS, and she has played her part very effectively in these two forums. In the same way Nigeria has never failed to play her part within [words indistinct] United Nations Charter. And therefore, if anybody thinks that Nigeria is against this or that neighbor I don't know, but perhaps the neighbor may have some issue against Nigeria for which they have not been precise in streamlining those issues. What are these issues? What do they have against Nigeria? Are they envious of Nigeria because of her size or because Nigeria has perhaps got a more buoyant economy? I don't know. But in its external relations, a number of issues are sometimes very complex to understand and while you are doing your best to promote the policy of neighborliness others may misconstrue it. There was one time that Nigeria extended her largesse to all her neighbors. Even those who benefitted from Nigeria's largesse were very critical of Nigeria and say things that are sometimes unthinkable in spite of the fact that they were the beneficiaries of Nigeria's largesse.

[Dembola] OK, generally, sir, you were one time Nigerian high commissioner in London. How could you evaluate the relationship of Great Britain with Nigeria, most especially on international issues like the cases of Umaru Dikko and [word indistinct]. How could you evaluate our relationship with Great Britain now?

[Okumbo] I think without a doubt any student of Nigeria-Britain relationship will not fail to observe that there is a lot of water that has been allowed to go under the bridge in that relationship. There is definitely some form of ignorance about Nigeria's conditions and her plight by the British administration or the British Government and nothing should be taken for granted. I think Nigeria should take effective steps to brief the British Government and possibly the British press about Nigeria's present situation vis-a-vis Umaru Dikko and company. When this administration took power, they made it clear that they did so to rescue Nigeria from the threatened and obvious collapsing economy. And part of the complaints against Umaru Dikko and company is that they contributed to the collapse of that economy, and I believe that Nigeria and Britain have one area of common interests and that is a very heavy trade balance. That trade balance is heavily in favor of Britain and I am sure that Britain will not easily afford to forsake a very substantial trade balance in her favor that runs into 1 or 2 billion a year. [Sentence as heard] Britain remains Nigeria's principal trading partner and I think that if what is common in [words indistinct] British diplomacy, is that Britain has no permanent enemy, a permanent foe but Britain always protects British permanent interests and British permanent interests of course is the British economy, that is her permanent interest. And I think in that light Nigeria remains one of Britain's most cherished partners in that friendship. [End recording]

CSO: 3400/500

NIGERIA

RADIO VIEWS ISSUE OF REDUCTION IN PETROLEUM SUBSIDIES

AB101020 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] A common philosophy of all governments the world over, no matter their political conviction, is to attach priority to the economic and social wellbeing of their people. They, however, vary greatly in the commitment of the political leadership to improving the conditions of the people and encouraging their active participation in the development process. What makes the difference is leadership quality. Leadership in this context implies the ability to deliver the goods which in turn is a reflection of its sensitivity to the issues of the day as they affect their followership.

For us in Nigeria, the present administration, since coming to power some 16 months ago, has displayed great maturity in handling a number of sensitive issues facing the nation, some originating from outside and others from within. The first is the devaluation of the naira in return for the IMF loan initiated by the ousted civilian government but which the present administration agreed to negotiate as part of the ongoing efforts to redress the nation's economy. The government made it categorically clear that it will not devalue the naira. The second issue is the complete ban on importation on food, especially rice. Advocates of this contend that such an exercise will boost domestic production of rice. The Nigerian Government, after careful examination of the merits and demerits of such a measure at this period when Africa is facing food crisis, decided to continue with rice importation until such a time when local production could meet population demand.

But be that as it may, one issue that has long generated a lot of controversy within and outside Nigeria is the (?reduction) in the government's subsidy on petroleum products even at this time of economic depression. Outside Nigeria, reduction in petroleum subsidy is one of the rigid conditions taken by the IMF for Nigeria to secure its loans for her development. And within Nigeria, opinions are varied on this issue. Perhaps, in a move to put to rest the controversy over petroleum subsidy, the Nigerian Government recently announced that the subsidy has come to stay, a stand which according to Nigeria's minister for petroleum and energy, Professor David-West, is in the interest of the Nigerian public.

In times of great difficulties such as Nigeria is currently passing through, the common man should be guaranteed a better living standard and it is leadership that can create the essential conditions for such an improvement. Admittedly, there are some merits in the withdrawal of petroleum subsidy. Such a withdrawal would have resulted in reducing drastically the huge government expenditure in this sector of our economy and ploughing back the savings to other essential areas of the economy. This is, however, not tenable in an economy that is gradually undergoing structural changes and where the transportation system is not [words indistinct]. Therefore, any attempt to withdraw petroleum subsidies is likely to precipitate chaos in the transport sector beyond the reach of the common man. This again will affect the movement of goods, especially foodstuffs, from the producing areas to the consuming centers as well as between the states, resulting in high inflation. To the extent that one of the roles of leadership is to bring the people out of poverty [words indistinct], the government action not to entertain further talk about the withdrawal of petroleum subsidy until the country's transport system improves, underlines the commitment of the present leadership to meet the expectations of Nigerians. Since the issue of petroleum subsidy has both political and economic connotations, what is paramount in taking an action of such a sensitive nature is to have in mind the interest of the public who will mostly be affected. This is what the Nigerian Government has done.

CSO: 3400/500

NIGERIA

LAGOS RADIO EXAMINES EFFORTS TO SUSTAIN UNESCO

AB101837 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Eric Silas commentary]

[Text] Ever since its establishment nearly 4 decades ago, UNESCO has made great impact in the discharge of its functions in many member countries. The phenomenal growth of member states of the UN specialized agency from 20 when its constitution came into force in 1946 to 161 by 1984, attest to this fact.

Apart from fostering peace, human rights and mutual understanding among people, UNESCO, (?indeed) promotes intellectual cooperation among member states. These are some of the activities of the agency in addition to its primary objective of contributing to world peace and security by promoting collaboration among states through education, science, culture and communication.

But in the last few years, UNESCO, more than any other UN specialized agency, tends to be facing a crisis of confidence resulting in some members threatening to pull out of the body. As a matter of fact, the United States, has only precipitated the crisis with her withdrawal from the organization. Four other countries--Canada, Britain, Japan and Singapore--have similarly threatened to pull out of UNESCO unless some reforms were effected. (?The only problem) of the U.S. withdrawal, for example, is that the annual budget of UNESCO will be affected as the United States had over the years provided 25 percent of its budget. The financial situation of UNESCO would even be more threatened should more states withdraw in future. But contrary to the belief of the United States and some of her allies that UNESCO would crumble without her financial might, the agency has continued to receive moral and financial support from some of its member nations. Libya (?gave the tone) when in December 1984, it offered over \$1 billion to replace the American contribution to the agency. This sum is apart from Libya's normal share to its budget. In fact, the \$1 billion offer has gone further to allay the fears of doubting Thomases that UNESCO will collapse without the U.S. backing.

China has become a second country to reaffirm its support financially for the work of UNESCO by presenting \$600,000 to enable the agency overcome its present financial difficulties. According to China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, China will continue to back the Paris-based UN agency. Nigeria and the Soviet Union recently voiced their strong support for the agency.

But what UNESCO needs now more than ever before is financial rather than moral support. The totality of all these is an expression of confidence in the management and political impartiality of UNESCO under Moktar M'bow of Senegal. It is also a quick response to the recent appeal by the UNESCO Directorate in Paris to members to increase their contributions to the agency. It is expected that more funds will sooner or later start flowing to the headquarters of the agency, especially from the Third World that form the bulk of the beneficiaries of UNESCO's work.

The current effort to sustain UNESCO will be seen as a challenge to all countries that profess support for the ideals of the organization, given the fact that there is more to gain by living together in unity than [words indistinct] at cross purposes with each other. Since UNESCO was not founded to serve the interest of any particular member nation, it deserves the continued support and solidarity of all in the effort to achieve its set objectives. Happily enough, UNESCO has decided to carry out reforms as decided by countries like Japan, Britain and Canada, although one of them, Britain, is still not satisfied with certain aspects of the proposed reforms. However, it will be on record that UNESCO has met these countries' demands halfway. It is now left for them to stay in the organization to implement the reforms collectively; otherwise the latest attitude will portray them as just looking for a pretext to quit the organization, an opinion which is very strong among other loyal members of UNESCO.

CSO: 3400/500

NIGERIA

BANDITS KILL HEAD OF WORLD COCOA PRODUCERS

AB121832 Paris AFP in English 1544 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Lagos, 12 Jun (AFP)--The general-secretary of the international Cocoa Producers' Alliance (CPA), Ayotunde Olatunde Ishinibi, was one of the people killed here yesterday in the latest of a series of violent crimes which have been sweeping Nigeria, CPA officials said here today. Mr Ishinibi, a Nigerian, was shot dead yesterday in Lagos along with his driver in his Mercedes car, police said earlier.

Two of the four armed bandits who attacked him were later shot dead by police who gave chase. One policeman was wounded, they said. The same gang had earlier shot another motorist--who later died--several kilometres from the first incident, they added.

When the shoot-out occurred, the four bandits were driving Mr Ishinibi's car and the other vehicle, a Peugeot 504. The two surviving assailants escaped with the vehicles.

More than 100 people have been shot in incidents of violent crime throughout Nigeria since last year, when the military government reintroduced the death penalty for convicted armed robbers. However, the measure has apparently had little effect on the level of crime.

The Cocoa Producers' Alliance, which has its headquarters in Lagos, groups Brazil, Cameroon, Ecuador, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, and Togo.

CSO: 3400/500

NIGERIA

NO FOREIGN EXCHANGE FUNDS FOR UNDERGRADUATES ABROAD

AB171500 Dakar PANA in English 1400 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Lagos, 15 June (NAN/PANA)--The Nigerian Government will no longer fund or approve foreign exchange for undergraduate studies abroad, the GUARDIAN newspaper reported in Lagos yesterday, quoting National Universities Commission Executive Secretary Yaha Aliyu.

The decision came after an inter-ministerial committee set up by the government to review the curricula of Nigeria universities agreed that the 1,000 programmes run by the local institutions satisfy the nation's needs in undergraduate education, the paper said.

Mr Aliyu told the GUARDIAN that the move would save some of the foreign exchange being remitted overseas annually to more than 500 students and reduce the number of Nigerians who suffer abroad for lack of money.

Last year, the government stopped remittance of fees and allowances to Nigerians enrolled in some overseas institutions and, earlier this year, the government withdrew its recognition of certificates awarded by a number of universities and colleges abroad.

Students going abroad for post-graduate education are not affected by the new policy. Such students will, however, be screened to ensure that their courses are not available in Nigerian universities, among other factors.

The government has approved 82,075,235 naira (about 73,281,459 dollars) for Nigerian students abroad between January 1984, when it suspended remittance of fees to some students, in January this year. [sentence as received]

CSO: 3400/550

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

KORANIC PREACHER ON RIOTS--A Koranic preacher, Malam Abubakar Gani, has said that the religious disturbances in Gombe, Bauchi State, could have been averted if sanctions had been taken against the (?Izara) religious sect. He claimed that the sect contravenes the edict prohibiting open-air preaching in November last year. Malam Abubakar was testifying before the judicial commission of inquiry into the uprising. He suggested that all religious sects be banned from conducting open-air preaching and processions. He said religious issues should be brought under the jurisdiction of emirs to prevent problems. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 3 Jun 85 AB]

NIGER CATTLE RAISERS 'INVADE'--Hundreds of cattle rearers from Niger Republic have invaded the (?Folgore) game reserve in Kano State. The commissioner for agriculture and natural resources, Alhaji Musa Shuabu, disclosed this in Kano in an interview with a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA. He said that the cattle rearers were engaged in indiscriminate killing of wild animals, felling of trees, and overgrazing at the reserve. Alhaji Musa added that the consulate of Niger Republic in Kano had been informed about the issue. The (?Folgore) game reserve, which accounts for 45 percent of the forests in Kano State, serves as a tourism center. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Jun 85 AB]

SOUTH KOREAN OIL NEGOTIATIONS--South Korean businessmen are negotiating to import oil from Nigeria. A minister at the Korean Embassy in Lagos, Mr (Nai Kim) told newsmen that if the negotiations succeeded, they will help reduce the trade imbalance between South Korea and Nigeria. He said that Nigeria imported goods worth about 35 million naira from his country last year, while South Korea took nothing in return. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Jun 85 AB]

SPEED URGED FOR POLITICAL DETAINEES--The GUARDIAN expresses concern over the continued detention of politicians and notes that most of them had been in detention for more than 18 months without being tried. The paper points out that their continued detention without trial raises some questions on justice and fair play. The paper therefore urges that all political detainees who have a case to answer be brought to trial without further delay. It equally calls for the release of those who have been acquitted by the tribunals and those who have not been found to have committed any offense. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 10 Jun 85 AB]

REACTION TO SAUDI THREAT--The VANGUARD examines a statement by the Saudi Arabian king that his country has considered enough to maintain OPEC. The paper makes it clear that the problem with OPEC is the simple arithmetic of market forces. It explains that the supply of oil is greater than demand considering the fact that the producers offered too much of their commodity to an inelastic market. The VANGUARD is of the opinion that if OPEC wants to avoid the miserable debt of other commodity cartels, it must see itself as both a political and commercial organization. The paper warns that Saudi Arabia's threat of a price war will unleash an ill wind that will blow no good to any member. [From the press review] [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Jun 85 AB]

SUPPORT FOR HIGH COMMAND--The racist South African threat to use her regional powers to defend herself if the United States imposed sanctions on her, is discussed by THE VANGUARD. The paper says the South African offensive could take the form of increased destabilization of independent African countries or a formal full-scale war. It is mostly in view of this that THE VANGUARD advises African nations not to dismiss Pretoria's threat as an idle boast. The paper equally enjoins African states to seriously consider the need to set up an African High Command [From the press review] [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Jun 85 AB]

SOVIET CULTURAL GROUP ARRIVES--A Soviet cultural group, Circus on the Stage, is in the country for a 10-day visit. The group, which is made up of 22 artistes, will perform in Jos, Plateau State, and Lagos. This is the second time in 3 years that the Soviet circus is visiting Nigeria. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Jun 85 AB]

YOUTHS TO VISIT PRC--Twenty-four Nigerian and Chinese youths have participated in the youth exchange program between the two countries within the past 5 years. Of this figure, 15 were Nigerians while the remaining 9 were Chinese. An official of the Chinese Embassy in Lagos told the Radio Nigeria diplomatic correspondent that eight Nigerian youths were expected to visit China next month as part of the program. Under the exchange program, youths from each country visit one another every other year. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Jun 85 AB]

GAS ARRIVAL EASES SHORTFALL--A consignment of 1,000 tons of domestic gas, imported by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation to reduce the current shortfall of the commodity, has arrived in the country. A Radio Nigeria correspondent understands that the importation of the gas will continue until its local production returns to normal. The corporation appeals to the marketers to increase the number of their tankers to enable them to meet the high demand for cooking gas in the Lagos area. Consumers in the area use about 100 tons of cooking gas daily. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 18 Jun 85 AB]

PRC AMBASSADOR ASSESSES BOREHOLES--More than 100 boreholes have been sunk in Borno State by Chinese experts under a technical cooperation agreement between Nigeria and that country. The Chinese ambassador in Nigeria, Mr Wang Yusheng, stated this today in an interview with a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Lagos. He said the borehole scheme, which began in the early seventies, had helped greatly to solve the water problem of nearly 100 communities in the state. Mr Wang stated that Chinese borehole schemes had also trained Nigerians, and stressed the need for both countries to further strengthen their cooperation in the development of agriculture and water resources. The Chinese ambassador expressed the hope that the second Sino-Nigerian joint commission, which will soon meet in Lagos, would examine other areas of cooperation, especially in the commercial and technical sectors. [Text][Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 19 Jun 85 AB]

EXILE UMARU DIKKO INTERVIEWED--London, June 18 (AFP)--Exiled former Nigerian Minister Umaru Dikko, who has lived as a recluse here since an attempt last July to kidnap him back to Lagos where he is wanted on corruption charges, has expressed fear that Britain may give in to Nigerian demands for his extradition. Speaking in a rare interview published today the THE TIMES newspaper, Mr Dikko said he believed a recent decision not to grant him political asylum had been made for political reasons. Britain is concerned to normalize its relations with Nigeria, he said, adding that London was particularly concerned about its extensive economic ties to the West African state. I understand how important that trade is to Britain, but I do not believe Britain needs to trade in human lives, he said. When asked about the Nigerian decision Sunday to charge him with receiving bribes totalling more than six million dollars during his tenure as transport minister and campaign manager for the national party of deposed President Shehu Shagari, Mr Dikko denied the charges and said he was wanted in Lagos "because I know too much". He said things would "not become stable" for the military rulers who seized power 18 months ago in Nigeria "until they get me. They have tried to get me and they may now go to the extent of trying to kill me," he added. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 18 Jun 85 AB]

: 3400/500

REUNION

BRIEFS

INVESTMENT AID URGED--In its report of activities in 1984-85 the Association Nationale pour le Developpement des Departements d'Outre-Mer (ANDDOM), a French institution whose purpose is to encourage investment in the overseas departements and liaise between investors and the regional and national authorities, regrets that many projects could not be realised because of the length of procedures or the low level of financial inducements. A supporter of Reunion's involvement in its "natural regional market", i.e. the other Indian Ocean islands, the ANDDOM recommends a new economic strategy based on loans to investors at favourable interest rates rather than grants, as well as tax exemptions and, for companies with large workforces, partial exemption from welfare charges. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 1 Jun 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/507

SEYCHELLES

NEW RAWINSONDE STATION OPENED

Victoria NATION in English 15 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts]

SEYCHELLOIS weathermen should be the envy of their colleagues around the globe. Yesterday saw the inauguration, at the rawinsonde station at Seychelles International Airport, of a state-of-the-art radar that is the first of its kind to be used anywhere in the world.

Made by the leading British radar firm of Plessey, the WF 33 tracks rawinsonde (weather) balloons much more efficiently than its predecessor at the Anse Dejeuner station. The radar is a gift from the British Government to the

Meteorological Section of the Directorate of Civil Aviation (DCA).

British High Commissioner Colin Mays noted at the inauguration yesterday afternoon that the fact that the British Meteorological Office chose Seychelles to be the first to get the radar, reflected the confidence the Office had in the technical capability of their Seychellois colleagues.

The whole operation was based on very old and friendly relations between the Met authorities of the two countries, Mr Mays said.

A hydrogen rawinsonde balloon--from which the Anse Dejeuner station gets its name, carries meteorological instruments and a radar target high into the sky, allowing the wind velocity and direction to be measured.

The radar automatically tracks the balloon and the signals it picks up appear on a scope constantly monitored by a technician in the station. The information is then relayed to Nairobi, to be sent on to the rest of the world.

Two technicians from the British Met Office and Plessey are supervising the Seychellois technicians using the radar and monitoring the equipment for any teething problems.

But after two days of operation there is general satisfaction all round. Acting Technical Of-

ficer Claude Mondon described the new equipment as excellent and much more reliable and easier to maintain and repair than its nine-year-old predecessor.

The radar antenna, receiver, amplifier and digital interface cost nearly R600,000 together.

SEYCHELLES

EAST COAST PROJECT CONTRACTORS NAMED

Victoria NATION in English 20 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A BRITISH and a Belgian firm have been awarded the two main contracts for the East Coast Project, the Government announced yesterday, and if all goes according to schedule, work should start by August 1.

The Ministry of Planning and External Relations said that the Government completed negotiations last week with the two companies and that the civil works (actual construction) contract was to be awarded to John Howards of the United Kingdom, while a Belgian firm, Jan de Nul, would do the dredging. The two contracts are together worth approximately R93 million.

The Government's recommendation to appoint the two firms has already been approved by the East Coast Project's main financing agencies — the African Development Bank (ADB), the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) and the World Bank. The contracts will become effective as soon as they have been sanctioned by the aid agencies.

"According to the present timetable, this is expected to take two to three weeks and

work on the projects should start by the 1st of August," the Planning and External Relations Ministry said.

A Seychellois team, led by two officials of the Ministry, Senior Economist Arnold Chetty and Chief Engineer Alan Lloyd, covered every aspect of the contracts in detail. Representatives of all the ministries involved in the project ensured that the contracts reflected the Government's wishes and policies in every respect.

The R250 million to R300 million East Coast Project comprises construction of a modern fishing port for both industrial tuna and local demersal fleets, the deepening, extension and modernisation of the commercial port and, at a later date, the setting up of a ship repair facility.

Some 300 jobs could be created both during and after construction, with even more people being employed in related activities.

Senior government officials estimated earlier this year that the dredging contractor would be here for three months at the most. On the other hand, the civil engineering contractor would be here for three to four years.

Dredging

Some 850,000 cubic metres of dredging and land reclamation will have to be done at the fishing and commercial ports, with the material being taken from the sea bed around the quays so as to deepen the harbour at the same time. In all, some 25 hectares of new land, including that to be used for industrial development later on, will be added to the two ports, increasing their present combined area by more than three times.

The present tuna and commercial quays will be extended and new inter-island and demersal quays, lay-by berths and bunkering piers will be built.

This will be followed by new roads and other service facilities, office buildings, cargo sheds, repair and maintenance facilities, workshops, ice, freezing and fish processing plants and outdoor storage areas, among other additions to the two ports.

The tenders for the East Coast Project were opened last November, when representatives of some 40 local and international firms filled the People's Assembly Hall at National House in what was the largest tenderers' meeting yet held in Seychelles.

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

YOUTH LEADERS TO CHINA--a three-strong delegation of youth officials left Seychelles on Saturday for a study visit to the People's Republic of China. Mr Bernard Shamlaye, a member of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front Youth League National Committee and Director of Training and Pedagogical Research in the National Youth Service, Mr Donald Celestine, who is responsible for youth and sports on the Mont Buxton SPPF Branch Committee, and Miss Nicole Pool, who holds the same responsibility to the Anse Boileau committee, will spend three weeks touring China. The trip is at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Youth League and forms part of the International Youth Year (IYY) activities. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 17 Jun 85 p 1]

SOVIETS SUPPORT CONFERENCE CENTER--PLANS to build a conference centre next to the Maison du Peuple, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front headquarters on Latanier Road, were put on a much sounder footing yesterday when the SPPF was promised over R1.5 million worth of construction material. An agreement for 1,500 tonnes of cement worth around R1.2 million and 130 tonnes of construction steel valued at over R350,000 was signed at the Maison Peuple yesterday afternoon by the SPPF Secretary for Finance, Mr Esme Jumeau, and the Soviet Ambassador in Victoria, Mr Mikhail Orlov. The cement and steel are both gifts from the Soviet Union and are expected to arrive in Seychelles towards the end of the year. Mr Jumeau said afterwards that the preliminary design of the conference centre, which would have around 500 seats had been done and that the last details would be finalised in the coming months. The conference centre's most important function will be to serve as the annual venue of the SPPF's 141-member Congress, which is the supreme body in Seychelles. At present the Congress, made up of the Central Committee and delegates from the SPPF Branches, the National Workers Union (NWU), the Seychelles Women's Association (SWA), the Youth League and the Seychelles People's Defence Forces (SPDF), meets in the Maison du Peuple's 160-seat conference room. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 11 Jun 85 p 1]

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMPANY--THE Seychelles Electricity Corporation and the Seychelles Water Authority have been merged into a public utilities company, President Albert Rene announced on La Digue on Saturday. Speaking at the inauguration of the La Digue public electricity supply, the President introduced his former Principal Secretary, Mr David Thomas, as the head of the new company. Mr Thomas recently returned from a course in Canada. President Rene said the new company would work towards providing better services of these two

essential commodities. "We do not think we will need an underwater pipe from Praslin," he said humourously in reference to the submarine cable carrying electricity to La Digue from the Baie Ste Anne power station, "but La Digue definitely needs a better water supply system and we will do our utmost to provide it." [Excerpts] [Victoria NATION in English 10 Jun 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/509

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE COURTS MUTUAL ENEMIES

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 1 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

In the past six months even the most attentive observer of the *Somalian scene* has been bewildered by the twists and turns of Mogadishu's foreign policy. After president Mohamed SIAD Barre's talks last December with South Africa's foreign minister and negotiations with him on landing rights in Somalia for South African Airways and, in particular, arms supplies (I.O.N. N°165), it is now learned, from reliable source, that diplomatic contacts have also been made with Israel.

THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER can thus reveal that, following a secret visit to Jerusalem, the head of the Somali militia, Abdel Rahman Abdi HUSSEIN, who is also president SIAD's son-in-law, obtained an agreement that Israeli military advisers should train Somalia's security forces and officer the presidential guard. Israel also undertook to deliver light weapons for "anti-terrorist" use, bugging devices and equipment for putting down riots, such as rubber bullets and tear gas. According to a communique from the armed opposition movement, the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, issued in London on May 22, Israeli aircraft have already begun to deliver unspecified military equipment, unloading it at night at the airports of Mogadishu and Bali-Doogle, 75 kilometres northwest of the capital.

Last March THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER treated with considerable scepticism the SSDF's allegations of military co-operation between Israel and Somalia, given that they coincided with negotiations between the latter and Libya for the restoration of diplomatic relations. Up till then, Libya had been one of the principal supporters, with Ethiopia, of the rebel groups fighting the Mogadishu regime. Now, however, there is no doubt that that regime is receiving aid simultaneously from Tripoli and Jerusalem. THE NEWSLETTER can confirm that Libya has stopped all its aid to the SSDF and the Somali National Movement, as it has to the rebels in southern Sudan. It is preparing to reopen its embassy in Mogadishu and resume the economic assistance to Somalia it halted in 1982. Apart from the financing of an agro-food project by the joint venture Libsoma concern, the Libyans are reported

to have agreed to provide half the funds for the Berdherree dam, although this is difficult to believe given the enormous cost of this scheme (600 million dollars), which has been in preparation for a number of years (see I.O.N. N°131).

In any event, what appears to be of prime interest to the Somalis is not to obtain whatever undertakings they can from the Libyans, the South Africans or the Israelis, but to show those allies whose financial and military aid they consider insufficient, in particular the United States, Italy and the Gulf emirates, that they have other diplomatic cards to play. Nevertheless, this policy has high risks. It is not so long ago that president SIAD Barre joined the Western camp, which trusts him only so far. Moreover, many foreign governments know very well that his regime has become unpopular, and it is certainly for this reason that Mogadishu has no alternative but to go for a short-term policy which last month brought official criticism from the United States because of the resumption of diplomatic relations with Libya. As for the other Arab states, they could just turn off the aid tap altogether.

CSO: 3400/507

SOMALIA

GOVERNMENT'S REPATRIATION, REFUGEES SETTLEMENT POLICY GIVEN

Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 24 May 85 p 3

[Text] It has always on purely humanitarian grounds that the Somali people--and, since the recovery of independence in 1960, the Somali Government--have granted asylum and protection to refugees fleeing from Ethiopia. The OAU has determined that accomodating "friendly act", and all Somalia's actions are in total and assisting refugees is a conformity with that ruling and respect for human rights and values. In any case, Somalia's faith that the problems leading to the flight of these unfortunate people will one day be resolved has never faltered.

The Government's policy has consistently been that the only durable solution for Africa's refugees is voluntary repatriation to their homelands or country of origin. Indeed, the people of Somalia, together with their brothers and sisters throughout independent Africa, have had recent cause to rejoice because the problem of refugees from Zimbabwe has been all but resolved following the granting of self-determination. Nearer home, however, experience has shown that at least for the present, prospects for the voluntary repatriation of refugees sheltering in Somalia are minimal. Repatriation, where it is practised, must be entirely voluntary--and moreover must be seen to be so--otherwise it must not be entertained as a policy. Forced or otherwise improperly induced repatriation only aggravates difficult situations. With this conviction, the Government of Somalia has felt it necessary, again on humanitarian grounds, to review the temporary conditions under which refugees are living, in camps and in the Somali countryside.

Hence, in March 1983, the Government issued a "new" policy statement affecting the conditions of refugees under its administration. While still emphasising voluntary repatriation at the favoured durable solution to the chronic refugee crisis, the Government would promote the creation of "settlements". The explicit objective of this policy is to improve the quality of refugee life and to foster a greater sense of community while refugees wait for conditions in their home lands to improve and for the time to ripen for meaningful, truly voluntary and thus permanent repatriation.

It is the Government's hope that what has come to be known as its "settlement" policy will lead to the development of viable communities on new and unused land, selected as suitable for creative agriculture and related commercial

activity. Naturally, such a programme must include the provision of water and essential social services. Educational and health facilities need to be developed often from scratch, land [pre]pared and, where necessary and feasible, irrigated. Until such time as the refugees are in a position to manage their own affairs, their upkeep and administration will continue to re[quire] considerable support.

Attention must also be given to the refugees' own attitudes prior to transfer and settlement. From the start, refugee opinion will be surveyed, and they will be encouraged to become actively involved in decision-making at every phase, which, it is hoped, will facilitate their taking over the management of their own affairs. The Government anticipates that with the emergence of dynamic leadership and encouragement of self help co-operative organisations and credit unions, refugees will spur on the development of their own communities.

However, the Government is determined that refugees will not be relocated outside their respective regions unless there are compelling reasons to otherwise do so. The Government firmly believes that [Somali] nationals already residing near refugee settlements must benefit from those development projects earmarked for the settlements, specifically irrigation schemes, schools and health facilities. This is based on experience in Somalia and elsewhere that relations between refugees and local people can be improved by ensuring that the quality of life obtaining in the settlements does not differ from that enjoyed in surrounding areas.

Where existing camps are seen to be potentially viable, they will themselves be transformed into settlements by the strengthening of the necessary infrastructure. In such cases, relocation of the refugees will prove unnecessary. In other camps, only partial relocation is thought advisable. Indeed, instances in which whole refugee camps will be relocated will be very few.

It is anticipated that the economic patterns encouraged in the settlements will contribute positively to overall national development plans and efforts. Discrimination between refugee and national in the sphere of economic activity will not be permitted. When conditions do become favourable for peaceful and voluntary repatriation, those refugees who then express a desire to return will be permitted to leave with the fruits of their economic endeavour. Meantime the continued financial and moral support of the International Community will remain a vital and integral element.

It was in this context of the Government of Somalia's constant review of the on-going refugee crisis that the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees paid an official visit to Somalia in November 1983. Arrangements for the implementation of the "settlement" policy were made after thorough consultations with the National Refugee Commission, the Ministry of Planning, representatives of the United Nations Development Programme and certain major donors. A steering committee was established, chaired by the National Refugee Commission, and its participants include the Ministry of National Planning, the UNDP and the UNHCR. Also set up was a technical unit, administered by the UNHCR but supervised technically by the Ministry of National Planning. It was

agreed that the functional ministries of the government, the UN specialised agencies and the voluntary organisation all have roles in the implementation of the policy. The Government anticipates that the settlement programme will be initiated in the near future, but it is very conscious that the success of all its initiatives will depend in large measure on the success of ICARA II and support for the projects listed further on in this publication.

SOURCE: NATIONAL REFUGEE COMMISSION MOGADISHU

CSO: 3400/506

SOMALIA

FLOODS COMPOUND DROUGHT DAMAGE

Mogadiscio HEEGAN in English 14 Jun 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] After heavy torrential rains in the South Juba and Shabelle overflowed in angry spates, disrupting the country's inter-rivers productive farm lands. The rivers flooded most of the neighbouring plantations where thousands of tons of grain and seedling were destroyed, undermining the country's strives to increase agricultural productivity and meet its growing demands for staple foods. Despite government efforts to curb the floods, the magnitude of the damage caused by the floods is considerable.

Of the country's 18 regions, 12 are suffering from perennial droughts. In those twelve regions, the natural vegetation cover is virtually scant due to the fluctuations of rainfall, overgrazing, deforestation, soil erosion, and other adverse weather conditions which culminated to a severe drought in the long run.

Speaking on the devastating floods which are compounded by drought, the Foreign Minister of the Somali Democratic Republic, Jaalle Abdirahman Jama Barre, revealed that the floods have affected the government endeavours aimed at attaining self-sufficiency in basic foods. The Foreign Minister expressed his gratitude to friendly donor countries and humanitarian organizations which extended prompt and unconditional assistance to the Somali nation in times of distress and hoped they will respond to the plight of the Somali people who are caught between the jaws of long droughts and floods.

CSO: 3400/506

SOUTH AFRICA

BOPHUTHATSWANA OFFERING INCENTIVES TO LOCAL CONCERNS

Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 5 Jun 85 p 2

[Article by Jerry McCabe]

[Text]

THE Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation (BNDC) is offering incentives to local automotive component manufacturers that have been described as "10 times" better than anything Port Elizabeth has to offer.

BNDC officials have on several occasions met local component manufacturers — many of whom are suffering severe hardship because of the adverse economic climate and an unstable labour force.

The BNDC officials have offered an attractive incentive package, and interested businessmen have also been offered a two-day tour of Bophuthatswana — including a trip to Sun City.

The imminent departure of a major section of Ford's PE operation should make the BNDC proposals even more attractive.

Mr Angelo Dashwood of Sten Products described the incentives offered as being 10 times better than those on offer in PE.

"I am certainly looking at the possibility of moving a part of my organisation to Bophuthatswana.

"Even the worst areas

of Bophuthatswana — those nearest Pretoria — offer better prospects than PE."

"It's a question of rands and cents and good business sense to consider what they are offering," Mr Dashwood said.

He said he had been in PE all his life, but loyalty was not the factor involved now.

"The incentives PE is offering can't even bring new business to the area."

He added that he met the BNDC officials several weeks ago and gained the impression they were trying "to milk PE".

"But I am not a quitter. I intend staying in PE. But I will certainly consider the possibility of re-establishing a section of my operation to Bophuthatswana."

Another manufacturer, who preferred not to be named, said he had declined the BNDC offer.

"An official phoned me and said that while he was not trying to take business away from PE, he wanted to know whether I would be interested in moving my operation to Bophuthatswana," he said.

"After some thought I

turned down the offer. I sympathise with the problems of PE and I feel we should stay to try and sort them out."

Mr Bill Hayward, director of the National Association of Automotive Component and Allied Manufacturers, warned today that manufacturers should not let short term incentives attract them. "The incentives offered by Bophuthatswana are not for long term development."

He believed PE had sufficient potential and infrastructure to justify staying in the area.

Mr Jack Barber, marketing manager for the BNDC, said from Mmabatho today that PE

automotive parts manufacturers had shown an interest in investing in Bophuthatswana and confirmed that he had met several local businessmen.

He had spoken to them about the possible relocation or establishment of a part of their business in Bophuthatswana.

The main incentive he had to offer manufacturers was the close proximity to the PWV area.

"We are not dangling financial carrots," he said.

But Mr Barber admitted that what they were offering was a "very good package".

CSO: 3400/516

SOUTH AFRICA

KOMSANA SAYS TRANSKEI TROOPS SHOULD BE SENT TO CUBA FOR TRAINING

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 6 Jun 85 p 2

[Text]

UMTATA — Transkei soldiers should be sent to Fidel Castro's Cuba for intensive military training "so that Transkei's army is not trained only in South Africa."

That point was made during the debate on the defence vote yesterday by the MP for Engcobo, Mr C. T. Komsana.

"If Castro can give arms then that is what we want because we want to build a solid and disciplined army," he said.

Mr Komsana warned the House that nobody in Transkei should say Cuba was a communist country.

He said: "If South Africa can arm a rebel like Savimbi, who leads the Unita movement in Angola, why can South Africa not arm Transkei which is a peaceful country."

"South Africa has also armed Samora Machel in Mozambique to fight Renamo. Why can South Africa not supply us with modern weapons? We want weapons for our army to defend this country," he said.

He also asked the Minister of Defence to go out shopping for arms so that there could be a stable and solid army in Transkei.

CSO: 3400/516

SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSKEI COAL COULD AID HARBOR

East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 30 May 85 p 11

[Article by Joel Jacobson]

[Text]

The harbours salvation as far as coal exports were concerned lay in Transkei.

This was disclosed by the port manager here, Mr Jannie Beukes, who said there had been talk of mining for coal in Indwe in Transkei for a number of years.

"We of course would become the natural port for exporting of the commodity being mined in our own-interland.

"We are keeping our fingers crossed. If they find coal there, it could effectively mean we could also invest in a more sophisticated plant to allow for a higher productivity rate at the harbour."

Mr Beukes said Port Elizabeth had the edge over East London at present mainly because its draught for ships was greater.

This meant that bigger ships could call at Port Elizabeth and they could handle greater loads.

"We are tied to a 9,6 m draught whereas Port Elizabeth has a 12,4m one."

Mr Beukes said he had also heard Port Elizabeth was holding trials on an ore-loading plant.

"If they are successful they will better their

rate of shipping productivity. This is a vital factor as far as exporters are concerned because it means cheaper rates."

Meanwhile the public relations officer for the South African Transport Services (Sats), Mrs Alet van Jaarsveld, said it was 50 cents a ton cheaper to rail coal to Port Elizabeth than to East London.

Speaking from Sats Johannesburg head office, she said this was because Port Elizabeth was closer in distance to the Transvaal collieries than East London.

A major shipping company here, Grinrod, was commended for the outstanding way in which it managed to bring four Marion draglines to South Africa.

A giant South African mining company, Gencor, said in the May edition of its house journal, the draglines were brought in pieces from America and transported by Grinrod to site at an optimum colliery, which supplies Escom's Hendrina Power Station, as well as coal to the export market.

The journal said: "The successful execution of the steps involved in getting the draglines from

America to their South African destinations is a feather in the cap of the shipping company.

"It is all to the company's credit during the shipment there was not a single claim."

The journal goes on to explain after interviewing Grinrod's Johannesburg projects division head, Mr Bill Kettles, the administrative complexities as well as the technical ones involved in safely bringing the draglines to their destinations.

"The forwarder has to arrange abnormal vehicles and undertake route surveys. The movement of cargo has to be co-ordinated with the loading dates of the vessels in port."

The journal quoted Mr Kettles as saying a dragline comprised about 30 shipments, of which four or five contained the major part of the project.

"Since these are the more critical, detailed planning and co-ordination is required to ensure smooth flow of cargo.

"Once the vessel arrives at its destination, new challenges have to be faced. From the detailed technical drawings supplied by the manufacturer, all abnormal pieces are identified and negotiations entered into with the abnormal hauliers to de-

termine the correct horse and trailer combinations," the journal said.

East Londoners who were privileged at some stage to travel the high seas aboard the Astor will have learned with regret her owners have sold the ship.

The Astor sounded its final farewell to South Africa on May 20 when she set sail for Southampton, to fulfil several charter-cruise commitments in northern waters.

Her owners, Safmarine, have sold the vessel to an East German company.

Public relations consultant for the shipping company, Mr Marius Diemont, said the Astor would be replaced with a bigger, West German-built cruise liner designed to carry 650 passengers, in about a year.

Another passenger ship, the England, also sailed from South African shores for the last time.

She left on her last run to the Falklands after ferrying about 4 000 workmen back and forth between Cape Town and Port Stanley for about two years.

The workmen helped construct an airfield at Port Stanley.

CSO: 3400/516

SOUTH AFRICA

BILL GIVES POWERS TO NON-WHITE BODIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

THE Government did not receive international recognition for the good constitutional changes it made because it was always trying to disguise its intentions from the Conservative Party, Mr Derrick Watterson, (NRP Umbilo) said.

Speaking in the second reading debate of the Regional Services Councils Bill, Mr Watterson said the NRP supported the principles of the Bill but were concerned about certain aspects it contained.

He said the Government had an unhappy knack of doing the right thing in the wrong way.

"We are in favour of the planning and establishment of regional authorities but the Government is so intent on disguising its constitutional

changes from Rightwing political parties that it does not even receive the benefit of recognition from the left."

Mr Watterson said the bill contained many defects including the need for both national and regional demarcation boards which would cause unnecessary bureaucracy and expenditure.

He was also opposed to the imposition of levies on employers.

"This will be detrimental to the already hard-pressed business and commercial houses.

"Although business organisations such as Asso-com have approved these levies, I know that there are many members of these organisations who are very much against them."

CSO: 3400/515

SOUTH AFRICA

COLORED UNIT FOR JOBLESS / CRITICIZED BY UDF

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 85 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Government's plan to establish a special military unit for unemployed Coloured men is "the foot in the door" for the full-scale conscription of Coloured people and Indians, the United Democratic Front joint secretary, Mr Trevor Manuel, said at the weekend.

The Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, announced in the House of Representatives last week that the unit was aimed at providing military and technical training for young men unable to find employment.

Mr Manuel described the "unequivocal support" given to the move by Mr Hendrickse as "confirmation of the

widely held view that participation in the Tricameral Parliament would lead to the eventual conscription of Coloureds and Indians".

The UDF "stood aghast" at the plan to draw the unemployed into the Defence Force.

"We demand that the unemployed be given jobs to regain their self-respect.

"To utilise their unfortunate position to prop up the State's war machine is opportunism.

"The establishment of cadet units from the unemployed failed miserably in the Seventies. Similarly, this devious scheme must also be made to fail," he said.

CSO: 3400/514

SOUTH AFRICA

EXPERIMENTAL FISHING TRIP NOT CONNECTED WITH CABINDA EVENT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

AN experimental fishing trip organised along the west coast of Africa by the Department of Environment Affairs had no connection with the clash between South African and Angolan soldiers in Cabinda, the Minister, Mr John Wiley, said in the House of Assembly.

Replying to a question by Mr Roger Hulley (PFP Constantia), Mr Wiley said the trip had been organised by his department to establish whether a viable fishing industry could be established along the west coast.

It was not in the interests of the organisations concerned to reveal more details.

"But if the member has in mind Press reports that there is any connection between the trip and the incident in Cabinda, the answer is emphatically in the negative," Mr Wiley said.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, associated himself with Mr Wiley's remarks in his reply to another question from Mr Hulley.

Mr Botha said the trip, by fishing trawlers, had been made as a result of initiatives taken by his department since early 1984.

The trip was made "to promote contacts" and his department had gained the necessary permission, the Minister said.

CSO: 3400/515

SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF DELUDING RIGHT WING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

PARLIAMENT. — A Bill which gives decision-making powers to Coloured and Indian Management, Local Affairs and Consultative Committees was introduced for Second Reading Debate at a joint sitting of Parliament.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said he wanted to emphasise that the Local Government Affairs Amendment Bill was not intended for the establishment of autonomous Local Authorities.

It simply provided for the transfer of specific powers, functions or duties to management bodies.

Overall, the Bill provided for three Local Government matters.

First, it opened the way for the creation of a demarcation board to advise "decisionmakers" on boundaries. The board would be appointed after consultation with the ac-

tion committee of the co-ordinating council and with the concurrence of the Ministers of Local Government.

Second, the Bill dealt with the assignment of additional rights, powers, functions and duties to Indian and Coloured Management, Local Affairs and Consultative Committees.

Mr Heunis said existing communication measures between White Local Authorities and management bodies had not been applied properly and had caused frustration to Indian and Coloured communities.

Both the co-ordinating Council and the Select Committee on Housing Projects had recommended that decision-making powers be granted to management bodies and this had been provided for in the Bill.

The third aspect of the Bill enabled the Administrators of the Provinces to decide the boundaries of Black Local Authorities after considering a demarcation board report.

SOUTH AFRICA

NEARLY 25,000 AT CROSSROADS GET PERMISSION TO STAY IN CAPE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Altogether 24 902 "Old Crossroads" residents had been granted permission to remain in the Cape Peninsula as at June 14, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said.

No conditions had been attached to the granting of this permission and those involved would be allowed to stay for an indefinite period, he said in reply to a question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP Gardens).

"The fixing of time limits has been abandoned," the Minister said.

Those allowed to remain in the Peninsula had all been residents of Old Crossroads at December 31, 1978 and a stamp of authorisation had been entered in their reference books.

Dr Viljoen said the people concerned would be entitled to leasehold rights in New Crossroads, Khayelitsha and other Peninsula townships.

CSO: 3400/515

SOUTH AFRICA

5,000 MOVE INTO CAPE C SQUATTER CAMP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jun 85 p 9

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — More than 5 000 Blacks have illegally moved into the controlled site C squatter camp at Khayelitsha, near Cape Town.

On Thursday the Western Cape Development Board confiscated more than 100 tents and are investigating allegations that the tents, issued to the Cathedral Squatter Group at site C by the Department of Co-operation and Development, were re-sold to the new occupants at R35 each.

Outside

The liaison officer of the Development Board, Mr Sampie Steenkamp, said although the new occupants maintained they were members of the Cathedral group who had remained at Crossroads, they were probably from areas outside the Cape peninsula as they had no building materials.

Residents were side-stepping control measures to prevent people entering the area illegally by allowing others to enter site C in their vehicles.

Stamp out

Mr Steenkamp said that no decision had been taken so far about the fate of the 900 families but the Development Board was determined to stamp out uncontrolled squatting.

CSO: 3400/514

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICIANS' SALARY REDUCTION BILL PUBLISHED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 85 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A Bill to reduce the salary of the State President, Members of Parliament, the President's Council and Provincial Councils by three percent was published in Parliament yesterday.

A memorandum attached to the Pensions and Related Matters Amendment Bill says however that pensions will continue to be calculated on their unabated salaries.

The purpose of the Bill, it says, is to give effect to the announcement by the State President, Mr P W Botha, in March this year of a general reduction in the salaries of political office bearers.

Also affected by the cut will be the former State President and Vice State President, members of the former President's Council, Provincial Councillors, Administrators, Commissioners-General, the Administrator-General of South West Africa and some Ambassadors.

The memorandum says "the reductions will take effect on a date approved by the State President and end on a date likewise approved".

CSO: 3400/515

17 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

RIGHTWING ALLIANCE GEARS UP FOR BIG CHALLENGE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 85 p 11

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

THE stage is now set for the biggest political tussle between the Rightwing political parties and the National Party since the last general election.

The Conservative Party/HNP alliance is due to fight all five vacant NP Parliamentary seats in by-elections to be held on the same day either in September or early October.

With the by-elections taking place in all four provinces, the NP needs to demonstrate that it is still firmly in power. For the CP/HNP alliance, on the other hand, it is a clear shot at enhancing its Parliamentary strength.

The CP/HNP alliance has already announced its candidates in the vacant seats of Port Natal, Bethlehem and Sasolburg. On July 1, two more NP seats become vacant in Springs and Vryburg.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, CP Leader, told The Citizen that no decision had yet been taken on Springs and Vryburg, but the party had substantial support in both constituencies.

"We have already made a start on our organisation in both constitu-

encies in preparation for the by-elections," he said.

He declined to speculate on whether the HNP would be given the opportunity of contesting one of these two seats. "That has still to be worked out."

Dr Treurnicht agreed that the by-elections would give the CP the opportunity to build up its national election machinery to place it in a better position to oppose the NP which, it is agreed by all parties, has an exceptionally well-organised and powerful machine.

In Natal, the by-election will be held in Port Natal. Here the election fight is already fierce, with candidates from the NP, CP, PFP and NRP as well as an independent candidate. The NP candidate is the Party's Natal leader, Mr Stoffel Botha, who takes over the "hot seat" portfolio of Home Affairs from Mr F W de Klerk, Transvaal NP leader, on July 1.

It would be a bitter blow to the NP were Mr Botha to be defeated.

In the Free State, the by-elections will be held in Bethlehem and Sasolburg. Both will be straight fights between the NP and the Rightwing.

The CP is fighting in Bethlehem and the HNP in Sasolburg.

The Cape vacancy from July 1 will be in Vryburg, which is in the Northern Cape where the CP/HNP support is greatest. The CP already holds two Cape seats in Kuruman and De Aar.

The Transvaal vacancy will be in the East Rand constituency of Springs. The CP now holds 15 Transvaal seats and will clearly put up a candidate here too. The announcement of CP/HNP candidates in Springs and Vryburg is expected about the end of this month.

CSO: 3400/514

17 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

MIXED COUPLES LINING UP TO GET MARRIED IN CAPE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 85 p 5

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Dozens of "mixed" couples are literally queueing up for marriage ceremonies in the Cape Peninsula following the scrapping last week of the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act.

Clergymen told The Citizen that in some cases couples had booked their churches for ceremonies as late as November and December.

"I have couples with from one child to three children on my list for future weddings," an Anglican priest said.

"I find it rather fascinating that these children will in future years remember that their parents were prepared to go against the law in their love for one another.

"So many of these are relationships that have weathered the storms already and proved themselves. They have a better chance of surviving the future than most couples who present themselves for church marriages."

The Government wasted no time in promulgating the new Act 72 of 1985, which scraps both the ban on mixed marriages and Section 16 of the Immorality Act.

It has been approved by all three Houses of Parliament.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, formally signed Act 72 on June 14 and on June 19 it was promulgated in the Government Gazette.

Magistrate Court officials were reportedly inundated with requests for marriages in the Western Cape even before the Act was promulgated.

The first "mixed marriages" have already taken place and the process is expected to grow in the next month.

It is believed that by far the largest number of "mixed couples" live in the Cape Peninsula, with Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth as the other two major centres in which these couples have been living together in past years in spite of the ban.

The children born of these "marriages" have been registered in the name of the mother so that there is no proof of a Section 16 offence.

In terms of South African law, the marriage of the natural parents of these children will automatically make them "legitimate".

In the Cape Town area, many of these children have already been booked into private schools, which is a comparatively expensive exercise, rather than Government schools where their parentage might be questioned.

SOUTH AFRICA

ONLY PFP RECRUITING FOR MULTI-RACIAL MEMBERSHIP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 85 p 4

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text]

NONE of the other major Parliamentary political parties intends to follow the example of the Progressive Federal Party in conducting an all-out campaign for multi-racial membership.

Instead, the Coloured and Indian political parties will concentrate during the Parliamentary recess on enhancing their grass-roots support among their own communities.

The PFP announced last week that it will launch a fund, with a target of "at least R10-million" aimed at making it what PFP leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert described as "the largest and most broad-based political party in the history of the South African Parliament".

The larger "parties of colour", the Labour Party in the Coloured House of Representatives and the National People's Party and Solidarity in the Indian House of Delegates, are looking to consolidate support rather than hunt for voters of all colours.

The Rev Allan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader, told The Citizen

he would concentrate his political efforts during the Parliamentary recess at building up Coloured support.

He was satisfied that the LP had established a firm base on which to build by its efforts and achievements in the 1985 session of Parliament.

Mr Hendrickse said he was especially pleased at the growth of membership and new branches in the Cape Peninsula. He would be visiting these branches in the months ahead. He would also visit the other provinces to strengthen his party's growth.

Mr Amichand Rajbansi, leader of the majority NPP in the House of Delegates, has dismissed the PFP voter hunt as "a wasted exercise".

The NPP and Solidarity both believe that the special cultural heritage of South Africa's Indian population is of immediate concern to their own parties.

"Culturally, spiritually and economically we as Indians have a lot to offer South Africa, and it has yet to be fully realised," a House of Delegates leader told The Citizen. "It is still 'early days' to speak

SOUTH AFRICA

URBAN WHITES SPLIT OVER REFORMS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Jun 85 p 11

[Text]

ONLY half of South Africa's urban Whites believe the new constitution will make a major difference to the way the country is governed, and twice as many Afrikaners as English-speakers hold this view.

A recent poll conducted among 1 000 urban Whites, found that almost 50 percent believe they understand the constitution, while less than one in 10 know the names of the three Houses of Parliament.

Twelve percent feel they have a "very clear" idea of how the new system works while 35 percent are "fairly clear".

More men than women say they are clear (17 percent to 8 percent) about how the new constitution works, while more Afri-

kaans speakers feel they understand the system than English-speakers (also 17 percent to 8 percent).

Sixth-three percent of Afrikaners believe the new dispensation will lead to substantial change, while only 38 percent of English-speakers share this opinion.

Men are marginally more expectant of major change than women, while Bloemfonteiners, at 70 percent, are awaiting big things. Only 41 percent of those living in Durban look forward to major change.

Twice as many women are able to name the three Houses of Parliament, and English-speaking respondents are slightly more knowledgeable than Afrikaners. Awareness also rose fairly consistently with age.

CSO: 3400/514

SOUTH AFRICA

BOTHA UPHOLDS INDEPENDENCE FOR KWAZULU

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jun 85 p 4

[Text]

THE Zulu Government is within its rights to decide who is welcome and who is not in its country, the State President, Mr P W Botha said in a statement released in Cape town yesterday.

Reacting to a unanimous decision by the KwaZulu Assembly to ask him to postpone his proposed visit to the homeland after his "bewildering" speech in Parliament on Wednesday, Mr Botha said: "I would like to know whether this will remain valid in the times when they need assistance."

Forgotten

Mr Botha had stated in Parliament that the idea of "one South Africa" should be forgotten.

His statement yesterday said KwaZulu's decision endorsed "the principle of independence for the Zulu nation".

The Assembly asked

Mr Botha to postpone his visit until there were better prospects for him and the Assembly "to reach consensus about a shared future for all the people of South Africa."

"This is in accordance with my viewpoint that they have the right to independence. My viewpoint against the principle of one man, one vote in a unitary state agrees with this. I definitely do not intend to change it," Mr Botha's statement said.

"I stand by the viewpoints I expressed in three addresses I delivered this year.

"My hand of friendship remains extended to all population groups who are seeking solutions for the problems of our country by means of discussion.

"But I definitely do not intend to give up the principle of self-determination and the protection of minority rights," the statement said.

CSO: 3400/514

SOUTH AFRICA

MINERS GETTING MORE SKILLED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Jun 85 p 20

[Article by Joshua Raboroko]

[Text]

THERE WAS an increasing movement of blacks into higher skilled occupations in the South African mining industry, the president of the Chamber of Mines, Mr George Nisbet, said this week.

Delivering his presidential address in Johannesburg, Mr Nisbet said the mining industry's non-discriminatory remuneration policy ensured that blacks moving into higher positions, whether they were trainees or qualified men, received the same pay as their white counterparts.

Mr Nisbet said a survey conducted by the chamber at the end of last year revealed that the number of trainee black surveyors, samplers and ventilation control officials had reached almost 300 — nearly half the total number of people training for these positions.

The law which barred blacks' entry into these jobs had been repealed following successful negotiations between the chamber and the Under-

ground Officials' Association.

He said while most sectors of the economy faced a severe recession in 1984, the level of employment in the South African gold mining industry reached an all-time high and wages for the black workforce continued to increase in real terms.

Safety

Referring to safety in the mine industry, he said during the past year South African mining industry achieved the best results ever in its continuing drive to reduce the accident rate.

Mr Nisbet urged foreign business communities to become more involved in the country and its economy and by example and encourage-

ment, help the process of reform.

This, he added, was preferable to those who proposed sanctions and less involvement in South Africa.

Reacting to the report the National Union of Mineworkers said there was a disparity between white and black employees' wages in the South African mines.

The spokesman also said according to a report they have just published an average of 600 workers die each year in accidents in gold mines.

NUM, which is affiliated to the Council of Unions of South Africa, has endorsed the Cusa's policy on foreign investment. The latter has urged overseas countries to stop further investment here.

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY SAYS RSA TIRED OF DECEPTION BY NEIGHBORS

MB271345 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 27 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "Security Agreements"]

[Text] The news that government officials from Botswana and South Africa are to meet soon for discussions on relationships between the two countries is to be welcomed. Certainly, relations between Botswana and South Africa plunged to a new low following the South African strike at the ANC terrorist targets in Gaborone, and something has to be done to clear the air.

The reason for this is that the states of southern Africa cannot afford to live in acrimony and conflict with each other. Top spokesmen for all countries in the region agree that economically southern Africa must be regarded as an entity and that the countries of the subcontinent are economically interdependent.

Western countries, which are the top providers of economic aid to Africa, have also repeatedly stated that the stability, development, and the prosperity in southern Africa are dependent on the degree to which there is cooperation among the states in the region. That the West insists on this was dramatically illustrated about a year ago when South Africa was threatening to pull out of the Highlands Water Project with Lesotho. A senior official of the World Bank, Mr Jose Welshman, indicated that it would be useless for the World Bank to continue with its involvement in the scheme if there was no cooperation between South Africa and Lesotho. Soon after, relations between the two countries improved again and South Africa announced that she was interested in the scheme going ahead. This draws attention to a statement made this week by a South African police which said that ANC suicide squads were operating not only from Gaborone, but were also being controlled from the Lesotho capital of Maseru. It would be a great pity, particularly for the Lesotho, if relations between the two countries deteriorate again.

It is high time that certain of South Africa's neighbors stopped paying mere lip-service to regional cooperation, and particularly issues affecting the security of South Africa such as harboring and supporting ANC terrorists.

The South African Government is obviously tired of being deceived and neighboring states should realize that South African intelligence is such that deception is impossible. What is needed now is a firm commitment from all states in the region that they will not support violent elements, otherwise South Africa will once again be forced to take action.

CSO: 3400/513

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES DEFENSE AGAINST ANC

MB280900 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jun 85

[Station commentary: "Intensified ANC Terrorism"]

[Text] Evidently, judging by the American statement that relations with South Africa are being reviewed after the preemptive strike against ANC targets in Gaborone, international indignation continues to run high. Even inside the country, questions are still being asked about whether the strike is justified, whether military action was the only option, and whether the targets hit have in fact been centers for the planning and execution of terrorism against South Africa.

The series of abortive hand grenade explosions on the east Rand this week must surely remove any last doubts. The nature of the incidents provided exact confirmation of the program uncovered in Gaborone--crash courses in Botswana in the use of hand grenades for small bands of ANC members grouped into so-called suicide squads whose task was to attack a variety of targets in South Africa. That at least 8 terrorists destroyed themselves on Wednesday gives an indication of just how rushed the program is. It is further evidence of the use by the ANC nowadays of raw recruits as cannon fodder, intensifying the terrorism effort as part of the program to make the country ungovernable.

Such an intensification is precisely what political and military observers have been predicting as an inevitable result of increasing success in the process of broadening democracy inside South Africa. Not unexpected either was the decision by the ANC in Lusaka this week to increase attacks directed specifically at civilian or soft targets. It is of significance that three of the grenade throwers who killed themselves were founder members of the Congress of South African Students [COSAS], a body affiliated to the United Democratic Front [UDF]. Three more COSAS members were injured in the incidents and are in hospital under police guard.

The UDF has been accused on numerous occasions of harboring ANC infiltrators and of being used as a front organization, and the credibility of its claim to a nonviolent organization has obviously suffered a dent. The destruction of a fuel depot in the Transkei capital of Umtata gives effect to another ANC decision to extend its terrorism campaign to the rural areas, and especially the self-governing and independent national states.

Inevitably, it raises the question of whether the attackers would have come from anywhere but neighboring Lesotho, especially in the light of information obtained in Gaborone about renewed ANC activities in that country. South Africa has repeatedly declared its commitment to peaceful cooperation in southern Africa, to the benefit of each country in the region. But such a relationship required a common commitment. It certainly cannot develop where governments proclaim their peaceful intentions while giving shelter to a movement dedicated to promoting revolutionary violence in South Africa. Any country under attack must needs defend itself.

CSO: 3400/513

17 July 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

SLOW ECONOMIC RECOVERY FORESEEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 Jun 85 p 25

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's economy is on a turnaround tack, but the end results will be vastly different from past recoveries and upswings.

That is the conclusion of Dr Jan Hupkes, professor of economics at the Unisa School of Business Leadership, writing in the latest edition of Perry and Associates' Early Warning.

As usual exports, already doing well, will lead the upturn, although it should be borne in mind that the weakness of the rand and the revaluation of gold in the reserves tend to over-emphasise the improvement in the external account of the balance of payments.

Strength will be gathered over the rest of 1985, but while single-digit inflation is a strong possibility next year, general living standards are equally likely to fall sharply.

Thus, says Dr Hupkes, average employee remuneration rises in early 1986 will continue to be well below the inflation rate. At the same time, consumers will still have to cope with high bond repayments and H-P instalments, 12 percent GST, fringe benefit taxes, and fiscal drag on their tax bills.

In that scenario, there will not be the usual consumer-led boom — as has happened in the past — to fuel the upturn in 1986, leaving exports to do the job of underpinning the recovery.

Exports, however, may be helped in this task by an improvement in fixed capital outlays — Government has budgeted for a one-sixth rise in its spending — partly financed by the sell-off of a wide range of services. Privatisation, says Dr Hupkes, should not be thought of as referring only to the Escoms and the Iscors.

Such spending, it is concluded, should benefit those in the businesses of supplying housing, water, and education facilities, as well as roads, the latter already assured of higher outlays.

Dr Hupkes believes, also, that "our existing infrastructures are such that they are unable to cope with an upswing in economic activities without severe strains and bottlenecks."

But until capital spending gets going, consumer spending will lag: indeed, the forecast is that a decisive upturn in such outlays will come only in 1987, triggering off, of

course, an accompanying upturn in restocking.

Dr Hupkes believes that there's a "new note of consistency in Government policy, also a recognition that private entrepreneurship is the more efficient locomotive to drag us out of the quagmire of rising unemployment and inflation."

Nevertheless, even with the scenario he has written, something is lacking.

"The discipline of the profit motive must be rewarded — hence a new look at our tax structure. Hopefully this will eventually also include a reward for the virtues of saving.

"Here we set our hopes on the investigations by the Margo Commission."

CSO: 3400/509

SOUTH AFRICA

PLIGHT OF MUSLIMS UNDER APARTHEID EXAMINED

East Burnham ARABIA in English May 1985 pp 42-51

[Article by Mushtak Parker, Malek Sello and Mohamad Kassam]

[Excerpts] After eight years absence abroad, Mushtak Parker returns to the "Beloved Country," and finds the realities of life in South Africa as dismal as ever. Botha's cosmetic "reforms" have, if anything, worsened the situation. Parker here portrays the South African conditions from the point of view of the Muslim caught up in the vicious net of apartheid, which separates man from man, and makes a mockery of the brotherhood of man preached by all religions. Malek Sello from Spain adds the perspective of the Black South African Muslims, although his point of view may not be that representative. Additional reporting from Mohamad Kassam]

A mile outside Cape Town city centre, overlooking the Parade, lies a flattened, barren and deserted suburb called District Six. Four landmarks however catch the eye — two mosques, a church and a monstrosity called the Oriental Plaza. The mosques are a testimony to the past glory of a once-vibrant community and the plaza to the folly of successive South African regimes.

The mosques in Muir Street and Aspeling Street used to be packed when District Six was a colourful home for Muslim, Christian and Jew alike — that is, before the axe of the infamous Group Areas Act fell. Today, ironically, most of the few people attending the mosques come from the Oriental Plaza — Muslims who are forced to eke out a living from a business area deprived of its inhabitants.

To understand the plight of Muslims in South Africa one has to have a basic grasp of the terminology of apartheid and the vast arsenal of racist laws on which it feeds. The very logic of apartheid precludes a concept such as a Muslim umma — a community organised purely on religious grounds. In South Africa you

are not a Muslim first but a Black, a White, a Cape Coloured, a Cape Malay or an Indian.

The ethos of separate development is to divide South Africans along racial lines, forcing each race group to live in their own areas under the Group Areas Act; forbidding people to marry across the racial line under the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act; and to reserve certain jobs or certain groups purely along racial lines under the Job Reservation Act and the Industrial Conciliation Act. Added to this is the Black Homelands (Bantustans) policy, influx control of black migrants and segregated education along racial lines.

However, the myth of apartheid stares one in the face. When applied to non-whites then one has to be classified as a Malay, Coloured, Indian or Black. The Blacks are even further sub-classified into various tribal groups such as Zulu, Xhosa, Venda, Tswana, Lebowa and so on. When it comes to Whites, despite such religiously and culturally diverse groups such as the Afrikaners, French, English, Jews, Portuguese, Greeks, Germans and East Europeans, then one is part of a

homogeneous white group. If one takes apartheid to its warped conclusions then the Jews should have their own townships and the English, Afrikaners and others should all have their own ethnic enclaves.

Not surprisingly, in line with the "new deal" of the Botha government, contacts between the Malays, Coloureds, Indians and Whites are increasing. Whereas these groups can mix openly with each other and even live in each other's areas — albeit unofficially — the Black still requires a *dompas* (a permit) simply to be in an area other than his own. Thus, technically, an African Muslim requires a permit from a government department to attend a Juma prayer in a Malay or Indian area. But in the new mood of Black consciousness many are defying these laws, risking arrest and imprisonment. No wonder South Africa has the highest prison population per capita in the world, thanks to the thousands of arrests for *dompas* violations every day.

The brutality of the Group Areas Act and its effect on many Muslim communities cannot be better illustrated than by the District Six case. The Muslims, mainly Malay and Indian, used to call it *Kanaladorp*. The word *Kanala* is derived from Malay and literally means "please," signifying the fraternal, close-knit community that Muslims previously inhabited.

Instead, in the 1970s, Muslims predominantly of the artisan, merchant and professional classes were forcibly moved to areas such as Hanover Park, Mannenburg and Bonteheuwel. These townships, with their mainly sub-economic housing, soon became hotbeds of violent crime, drugs trafficking and vice, with the result that new generations of Muslim children are blatantly exposed to influences previously alien to them.

For the Muslims, apart from the human costs, there was the added burden of finding extra money for new Islamic centres and mosques while their old ones stood empty. Then there was the problem of overcrowding — Bonteheuwel, according to the Government Statistical Services in 1983, had a population of 47,060, Hanover Park 35,740, and Mannenberg 37,660, compared to the Indian areas of Rylands Estate and Gatesville which had a combined population of barely 3,000.

It is against such a setting that Muslims have to survive in South Africa. In the struggle for justice the commitment of

great Muslim leaders such as Imam Abdullah Haroon and Ahmed Timol, both of whom died at the hands of the South African security police while in detention, is inspiring. Together with other past leaders such as councillors Cissy Gool and Hussein Parker, they left a legacy of Muslim involvement in the struggle against oppression in South Africa which unfortunately has been neglected by today's Muslims.

The death of Imam Haroon especially has left a major vacuum which still begs to be filled. His work in the Black townships, spreading the true message of Islam; his contacts with the ANC and others, reflecting a realism and understanding of the true nature of African nationalist politics and the Muslim role in it; and his stature both as an imam and leader desperately needs following up. His son Muhammed, tolerant and humble as his father, continues to spread the message of Islam. But then it is always difficult to follow in the footsteps of an illustrious father.

Imam Haroon's former headquarters, the Stegman Street Mosque in Claremont, Cape Town, is today a hotbed of Islamic radicalism inspired by the Iranian revolution. But the quality of debate and leadership is sadly lacking. At a Friday khutbah I attended the speaker saw fit to discuss amazing banalities such as "Islam is against leisure and not pleasure" instead of a coherent contribution on the role of Muslims in South Africa. The context in which some of the statements were made are simply diabolical.

Islamic radicalism, especially among the young, is certainly on the march. The Qibla movement, organisers of three mass Jumaas attended by speakers from Washington (Sheikh Mohammed al-Asi) and Iran, claim that "our struggle is for ideological unity and unity of purpose, culminating in unity of action. The mass Juma'a is there to re-discover and re-establish the revolutionary heritage and process of Nabi Muhammed (SAW) as espoused by Muslims in African liberation struggles such as Sheikh Sanussi, Umar Mukhtar, Hassan Al Banna and Imam Abdullah Haroon. The umma, being the vanguard of the oppressed people, must therefore be equipped with the dynamic message that is to be conveyed to the oppressed masses."

The movement even goes as far as talking about the setting up of an Islamic

state in South Africa. The Qibla movement, however, needs to develop a more realistic approach to South African politics, and have more tolerance for other Muslim groups.

Out of a population of 30 million, the Muslims constitute a mere half-a-million to a million. The statistics are non-existent for out of all the motley Muslim organisations not one has bothered to do a proper census of how many Muslims there are in South Africa. Almost all seem preoccupied with reminiscing over the past glory of Islamic history, rather than looking at the socioeconomic causes of some of the problems and how Muslims can realistically contribute to at least alleviating them.

Unity however is in short supply. Almost every Muslim organisation claims to have the mandate of representing the Muslims in South Africa, but in the end very little representing is done.

As a Muslim doctor points out, "On the whole, Muslims have not shown a great interest in the plight of our Muslim brothers in Langa and Guguletu. There is a full-time imam in Langa who hasn't been paid for the last three months. The middle-class Muslims have refused to take the revolutionary message of Islam in toto."

This is the same message which comes from the Black converts to Islam in the townships. The Muslim organisations supposedly helping the Black Muslims are controlled and dominated by the Indian and Malay Muslims who are largely ignorant of the problems of the townships. "The Indian Muslims import their differences from the subcontinent. Then they try to create differences amongst us. Already we have enough problems about the Deobandis and the Brailwis and so on."

Even international organisations such as Rabita, based in Makkah, has the wrong approach to the Muslims in South Africa. Says one Muslim welfare organiser, "Rabita tries to feed the overfed. It puts too much emphasis on the already well-established institutes such as the Islamic Council of South Africa. In the Black township of Soweto, Muslims refused to take handouts from Rabita. Other townships such as Hout Bay, Eerste Rivier, Macassar — the place where the first Muslims in South Africa, led by Sheikh Yusuf of Batavia settled — and Atlantis, all near Cape Town and all with

large Muslim populations, have no proper educational and religious facilities for Muslims."

In some respects, in the absence of a quality Muslim leadership in the mould of Imam Abdullah Haroon, organisations such as Qibla and the Muslim Youth Movement (MYM) must be commended for keeping the revolutionary flame of Islam alight. The MYM, in its response to the new constitutional dispensation, urged Muslims that "a boycott means more than saying no." Over 90 per cent of the Muslims did boycott the elections for the new tricameral parliament, but they are notably absent on the nationalist platforms of Black aspirations.

By comparison the Christian involvement is symbolised by Bishop Desmond Tutu, head of the Anglican Church and the UDF, Dr Alan Boesak of the South African Council of Churches and founder member of the UDF, and Rev Chris Ntshani, the UDF organiser in Graaf Reinet, the Rev Joe Seoka, a deputy president of Azapo, the Rev Ben Phetole of Sharpeville and the Rev Tebogo Moselane of the Lekoa Town Council, which was at the forefront of the Sebokeng rebellion in September 1984. The Christian Church, as Bishop Tutu reminds us, has become the political leadership of Black South Africa by default — the real leaders are either in prison or in exile.

The Muslims are so lethargic that they even defied protocol by snubbing the inauguration ceremony of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of South Africa, the Rev Phillip Naidoo, the first non-white to be appointed such. A vice-chairman of the Muslim Assembly, which was apparently invited to attend the ceremony at which all the other faiths were represented, wasn't even aware of the invitation.

Some concerned Muslims I spoke to complained: "We have very little compassion. We have reformatory schools here where Muslim children are brought up as Christians. The ulema are simply not interested. The authorities are saying, 'where are your imams? Why can't you come forward and teach these children?' " The problem is that many of the ulema in South Africa have very few qualifications and their capabilities are suspect. That is why there is such little involvement of the ulema at the workplace of Muslims, in the schools, in welfare organisations, in sports activities. Some even have a fatalistic approach,

reminding us that Allah would take care of the Muslims, who simply have to pray and endure.

Such are the complexities and challenges facing the Muslims in South Africa — a wonderful chance to participate in the struggle against injustice and oppression but within the norms of realism and achievement. Against the Muslims, like their fellow strugglers, you have the whole apparatus of the apartheid state including, sadly, apparatchiks from within the Muslim ranks. The system is designed to entrench attitudes of division and separateness. There is even a Political Non-Interference Bill which forbids groups to interfere in each other's affairs. For the Muslims the message is clear — first come to terms with your own prejudices, extricate yourselves from your cocoons of complacency, then unite and rise together under the banner of freedom, justice and equality.

Collusion With the System is Hard To Avoid

Malek Sello, a Muslim South African from Soweto, expresses here a radical critical view of the role of the Muslim community in South Africa.

Faced with the racist policies of oppressive South Africa, undoubtedly very strong and harsh struggles were and still are faced by the traditional Muslim community. The Black majority is also in the same dilemma and some have gone as far as embracing revolutionary Marxism in the hope of freeing themselves. The Blacks have been waging an organised nationalist resistance for 70 years and guerrilla warfare on South Africa's borders since the early 1960s without any major successes, and the recent crumble of Southern African states to the Boer whip has severely set back their hopes of victory.

Albeit wealthy, the Muslims still suffer from the oppressive system that is apartheid. Alongside the Blacks, who were cunningly tricked and forced into Christianity, the Indian and Malay Muslims are victims of institutionalised racism and the denial of basic human rights and justice. There are endless tales of struggle and suffering, from the slave Ibrahim al-Batavia in the 16th

century to Imam Abdullah Haroon a decade ago and a host of others presently in detention or under banning orders. It is such noble men who deserve special regard for their noble efforts who, to a great extent, averted the demise of Islam in their communities.

But like most Black Christian leaders, many of the ulema of today, by abandoning the jihad to spread the deen, invariably collude with the system. It is a historical fact that colonial imperialist forces have always used religion (Christianity in particular) as a primary softening device before employing brute force, a tactic still used in many forms and intensities throughout the world. Thus the unsuspecting Muslim umma of South Africa, deprived of true leadership and knowledge of the deen, are suffering because some so-called ulema have sanctioned apartheid.

In fact the importance of knowledge of the deen has become so secondary that only those who do not make it in the conventional "academic" education are sent to Pakistan to become 'alims. Many of the Indian Muslims present a bad example for

Can you tell me about the Muslim Community Association?

We have set up the Muslim Community Association (MCA) to organise the people in the Black townships. To our surprise we found that most people did not know what Islam is. They think Islam is an Indian religion.

Why do you think that the people thought that?

Many Indian Muslims employ Blacks, either in their shops, businesses or at home as servants or gardeners. They treat them in ways contrary to Islamic principles, and they do not inform them about what the religion is. So the ordinary Black man identifies Islam with the Indians, and not the Blacks.

Has the MCA made any contact with other political organisations in the townships?

Yes, we have been in contact with other political organisations in Cape Town, and the eastern Cape mostly, for example PEYCO (Port Elizabeth Youth Congress Organisation), and AZAPO (Azanian People's Organisation). However we have very little back-up and financial support, which makes our job far more difficult.

If you had the back-up and the resources, what is the potential for your work in the Cape Province, especially in New Brighton township where you are based? Can you tell me how many Muslims there are in your township?

Well we are a small group. We are about 68 now in New Brighton Township, which is just outside Port Elizabeth. We have approached some school principals in the township to give Arabic and Islamic study courses for the Muslim children there. We also hope to get some scholarships from outside, to send our youngsters to be trained in Islamic studies.

Have you approached the authorities for land and planning permission to build a mosque in your township? Would such a project be feasible under the existing South African legislation and apartheid structure?

We have approached the municipal council to give us some land so that we can build a mosque, madrassa, and cultural centre to cater for Muslims. We requested the land in the heart of the township, so that it can serve the community from within, rather than be established in some remote corner of the township.

Have you had any success in your dealings with the authorities?

For the moment, no, we haven't had any success. But we are now consolidating our group, and recently we've had some success at the Black university, Fort Hare University, where a number of graduates converted to Islam.

Have any of your fellow African Muslims been offered chances to study outside South Africa, in the Muslim world?

Yes, a few are studying in Riyadh, in Saudi Arabia. A friend, Mohammed Toyer, is studying in Riyadh, at the moment. He was sent there by the Muslim Youth Movement (MYM) of South Africa. There are others from Langa near Cape Town, who are in Kuwait, where they are attending secondary school. They were sent by the Al Jihad International Islamic Movement of Cape Town.

How well is Islam organised in the townships in Cape Town and Port Elizabeth?

Al Jihad International Islamic Movement has been active in the townships for the last 20 years, under the leadership of Ismail Joubert, a white convert to Islam. Al Jihad has been responsible for the setting up of the first Islamic centre in a Black township, the Nurul Islam Centre in Guguletu in Cape Town.

The fact that Mr Joubert was given land by the authorities to open the centre and a few other centres in other townships, has caused some problems with other Islamic groups, who suspect that he is collaborating with the authorities. Whatever he may be, one thing is for sure, he has helped me, and many other Muslims in the townships through difficult periods. There are other groups, such as the Al Hidayah Islamic Movement Group, led by a Maulana Kieran, Mr Bhayat and a lawyer, Mr Ahmad Chauhan, but they are a very small group, and highly controversial.

Some Islamic movements doing dawa work are creating many problems by offering bribes of sweets and money to Black children to convert to Islam. This is making our work very difficult since many of the children expect rewards before they even want to listen to you. The way the Muslims are treating potential converts in the townships is disturbing: instead of telling them about the true message of Islam, they are spoiling these people.

What other problems are there?

There is this problem of novelty. Muslims, whether they are African or any other converts, do not want to be treated as novices. They just want to be treated as Muslims. Many times, when I attend various mosques in Cape Town, people come up to me and offer me money, and all sorts of help. I tell them, please do not give it to me... I am not in need of it... I'm well looked after. Go to Langa, to Guguletu, speak to the Imam of Langa, Dawood Lobe, and give him the money to help other people in Langa, and Guguletu.

Imam Lobe conducts Friday prayers, and he does a lot of other welfare work, and needs all the support that he can get.

What is it like for a Black man to live in one of these townships under apartheid?

Well, where there is poverty, there are a lot of problems. The major problem is crime. It's really a vicious circle, reinforced by exploitation and injustice. The Blacks are kept down... at the same time all the European values are instilled into them through advertising. The youth aspire for a share in this naked materialism. In their enthusiasm to acquire these values, they neglect their desire for education and end up on street corners and get involved in crime. South African society is corrupt. The government is corrupt. There is no work for the people.

As for the Muslims in the township, most of these Islamic organisations which purportedly cater for them are either run or controlled by Indians or Cape Malays. The way we see it is that these people are talking about our problems from a distance, an armchair analysis of the problems of the Blacks in the township. I think a next stage would be for all of us to come together around a table, and discuss our problems face to face on equal terms. Islamic dawa work has been, as you said,

going on for over 20 years in the townships, but overall there can't be more than two or three thousand Muslims in the townships. Why do you think the achievements of dawa work have been so minimal? What is the potential for Islam in South Africa?

I do not think that Islam would progress as it ought to in South Africa because for the moment many of the imams and our Elders live the Islam which the White man wants us to live in South Africa. In the Friday khutbahs, imams prefer to talk about personal cleanliness, rather than the need for unity, a need for political, social and economic awareness, and the need for education. What they are preaching now is of no value to the Muslim umma.

Compared to the activities of Muslim workers, how well are the Christian missionaries established in the townships?

The Christian missionaries are very well established and organised, especially the Roman Catholic Church. Their welfare activities far surpass that of their Muslim counterparts. They have had a lot of success, especially in feeding and clothing and providing social facilities for Blacks in the townships.

However, there has been a recent period of drift away from the church and the missions as Blacks become more politically aware. But the government, has been exerting religious pressure on Blacks in the township. By this I mean that to earn certain civic rights or get certain essential papers you have to produce things like baptism certificates, church-attendance certificates, along with other papers. The government uses a person's attachment to a church or mission as a gauge to how it should respond to your demands. In this way they are forcing people to keep themselves attached to churches. Bible studies and scripture are compulsory for both Christian and Muslims in the Black townships.

SOUTH AFRICA

MINISTER QUESTIONS OLD FREE STATE LAW BOOK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jun 85 p 13

[Text]

BLOEMFONTEIN. — There were flagrant misconceptions put out about the rights of Asians in the Free State, but the question was not whether Indians should have movement rights in the Free State but whether the province should not be brought into line with the rest of South Africa, the Minister of Justice, Mr H J (Kobie) Coetsee, said in Bloemfontein yesterday.

Mr Coetsee was speaking in his inaugural address to the special Congress of the National Party in the Free State at which he was elected leader of the Party.

Mr Coetsee said that the 1890 Law Book of the Free State had stipulated that Asians had free movement in the province for two months, but could not obtain permanent rights and industries could only be established with permission of the President at the time. It had never been the case that Asians could only remain in the Free State for 24 hours.

The practical situation at present was that when permits were considered, besides the Group Areas Act, how did one interpret the old Free State Law Book and how applicable was it?

Mr Coetsee told delegates that if they examined the title deeds to their properties they would find that these were issued in terms of the Group Areas Act and not under the old Free State Law.

The question was whether on the question of the rights of Asians there should not be a look at the old Free State Law Book to get uniformity with the other provinces.

The late Dr C V (Nak) van der Merwe, who was Minister of Health and Welfare and leader of the National Party in the Free State until his death in April, had appointed a committee of four — since increased to six members — to comprehensively investigate the position.

Mr Coetsee said the intensity of the attacks on South Africa showed that the new political dispensation in the country worked.

The security situation was of the greatest importance to the politics of the day, he said. The fact remained that the constitutional objectives had been met so far.

Mr Coetsee said the forces of chaos must be resisted. "We are always ready to neutralise those forces and to hit them as hard as has been shown.

We will continue by consultation to maintain the balance of peace in South Africa. We will not allow ourselves to land in a state of panic because of threats from outside. We must continue to meet injustice with justice," he said.

● Mr Piet Claes, MP for Virginia, who becomes Minister of Education and Culture in the Ministers' Council of the House of Assembly on July 1, was elected chairman of the Free State congress, of the head committee and the Management Committee.

CSO: 3400/514

SOUTH AFRICA

NEW SLIMES TREATMENT PLANT ERECTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 20 Jun 85 p 25

[Text]

THE new slimes treatment plant in Springs which is erected by Ergo to treat 288-million tons of slimes in 11 different slimes dams is progressing according to plan.

The capital cost of the first phase of the project is estimated at about R118-million. Treatment of slimes in the plant will be carried out at the rate of one-million tons a month.

Slimes residues from the plant will be pumped via a causeway over the Blesbokspruit to a dam sited 4 km away, outside the municipal residential area.

For the first nine years, the plant will recover gold alone, using a carbon-in-leach process similar to that currently being commissioned at Ergo.

Thereafter, it is envisaged that the plant will be converted to a float-

ation operation and pyrite concentrates produced in the plant will be transported to Ergo for treatment and recovery of gold, sulphur and uranium.

The plant is to employ about 280 people in a variety of positions in the metallurgical, engineering and administrative spheres. Workers will not be accommodated at the plant.

Slimes will be reclaimed from the various dams by hydraulic monitoring, and is to be pumped in pipelines along distances of up to 10 km to the plant. The reclamation of the slimes dams will progressively release land for further development in the vicinity of Springs, and will provide a nucleus of industrial activity for the area in general.

CSO: 3400/509

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

ZULULAND ANTHRACITE MINE--ZULULAND Anthracite Colliery, situated approximately 48 km northeast of Ulundi in KwaZulu, has recently commenced production--only eight months since project approval was given to the mine. This has been achieved without a single accident as a result of the tremendous emphasis placed on safety. The estimated final capital expenditure will be well within the budgeted amount of R86-million. The mine will reach full production by December 1985. It will produce 620 000 tons of high-grade product a year of which 410 000 tons will be exported and the balance supplied to the local South African market. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 85 p 23]

MERCEDES DEAL FOR ATLANTIS--CAPE TOWN--Atlantis Diesel Engines (ADE) has been awarded a contract by Mercedes Benz SA to supply block castings and machine crankshafts for their 230 and 240 series passenger car engines, ADE announced in Cape Town. The order covers 8 000 four-cylinder and 4 000 six-cylinder engines per year. The first crankshafts will be machined in mid-1987 and production on engine blocks is scheduled to start in mid-1986. These components will contribute to MBSA's local content in line with the phase-V requirements of the local content programme and at the same time provide much needed volume for ADE's foundry and crankshaft machining lines. ADE's managing director, Mr Hartmut Beckurts, said: "This development ushers in a new era for ADE. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jun 85 p 21]

COPPER MINE AIDED--PARLIAMENT--A Bill enabling the Minister of Finance to enter into a formal financial agreement with the O'okiep Copper Company in Namaqualand was yesterday read for a second time. Motivating the Bill at a Joint Sitting, Deputy Minister of Finance Mr Kent Durr said a dramatic decline in the copper market in 1981 threatened to close the mine at Carolusberg if additional funds were not found. The copper company, which has retrenched thousands of people in recent years, asked the Government for aid. "It bears noting that some 13 000 people, mostly coloured, were dependent, directly or indirectly for their livelihood on the continued operation of the mine, and very little alternative economic activity is available in the region," said Mr Durr. To ensure social stability in the area, the Government issued a guarantee of up to R40 million on a new loan to the company by Barclays Bank. But the copper market "remained in the doldrums" and the Government was obliged to pay Barclays Bank R32,8 million--an amount now regarded as a loan to the company and repayable to the Government by 1990. The action was a "positive step in combating the depopulation of rural areas," he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 11 Jun 85 p 4]

VOTING BY RACE TO CONTINUE--The minister of home affairs, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says the government is considering amending the Electoral Act to determine the formal requirements to be complied with by a political party wanting to register for representation in more than one of the three houses of parliament. Speaking in Walvis Bay, Mr De Klerk said the government did not intend introducing a common voters' roll and voting would continue to take place on a segregated basis in parliament. Mr De Klerk also announced that an in-depth study of the delimitation of constituencies had been completed and that suggestions would be made to the cabinet in due course. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 25 Jun 85 MB]

HENDRICKSE SAYS COMMUNISTS OPPOSE EVOLUTION--The chairman of the ministers' council of the House of Representatives, the Reverend Alan Hendrickse, says the communist bloc through its surrogate, the ANC, has focused its attention on the country and is not merely opposed to the present system of government. Speaking at a passing out parade of policemen and women at (Bishop Levys) in Cape Town, Mr Hendrickse said that in reality, the communists were against any system of peaceful evolution from the old style of government to one in which the various population groups could reach consensus about their daily lives and the social, economic, and political development of all. Unlike many other countries, Rev Hendrickse said South Africa was going through a period of political development and change which could only be to the benefit of all its people. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 27 Jun 85 MB]

CSO: 3400/513

TANZANIA

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SHORTAGE REMAINS KEY PROBLEM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Attilio Tagalile]

[Text]

THE Government will spend 30.188 billion/- in recurrent and development expenditure during the 1985/86 financial year, the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, told the Parliamentary Economic and Finance Committee in a pre-budget session in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Government budget for the forthcoming financial year is expected to be announced by the Minister of Finance at the Karimjee Hall next Thursday after the opening of this year's budget session on Tuesday.

The Minister said recurrent expenditure was expected to consume 23.360 billion/- which he said, was 5.240 billion/- more than the current budgeted expenditure of 18.119 billion/-.

Ndugu Msuya explained that although recurrent expenditure for the 1984/85 financial year had been slotted at 18.119.000.000/-, really expenditure had risen to 20.674.200.000/-, which he said, was 2.685.800.000/- or 13 per cent over the budgeted sum.

The Finance Minister attributed the over expenditure to loan repayments both at home and abroad, rising running costs for ministries, government departments and regions and a decline in revenue.

On development expenditure during the forthcoming financial year, the Minister said the Government intended to spend 6.823 billion/- compared to 6.560

billion/- which was budgeted for the sector during the 1984/85 financial year.

The Minister however, explained that although the National Assembly had approved 6,560,000,000/-, for development expenditure for the 1984/85 financial year, real expenditure by the end of this month, was expected to reach 7.383 billion/- which was 823m/- or 13 per cent more than the budgeted sum.

Ndugu Msuya told the Committee that inadequate foreign exchange continued to be a problem both for Tanzania and other developing countries.

For instance, he said, although foreign exchange earnings for Tanzania during the 1984/85 financial year was estimated to reach 7,200m/- (400 million US dollars), however, really expenditure in imports and services during the year under review was expected to reach 16,200m/- (900 million US dollars).

The Minister explained that for the national economy to function to what he described as satisfactory levels, the Government would need 21,600,000,000/- (1.2 billion US dollars).

He said three ways which could enable the Government increase its foreign exchange to finance the budget lay in increased production and exports, loans and aids and foreign investments in the country.

The Minister further explained that for the country to be self-

reliant, it will have to get a lasting solution to the basic foreign exchange problem.

Dwelling on the country's general problems, Ndugu Msuya said until December last year, Tanzania had accumulated foreign debts to the tune of 14,290 billion/- (793.6 million US dollars), which he said, should have been paid by now, but the country had failed to do so.

The Minister said there was a need for the country to have a special programme for clearing or at least reducing the debts if Tanzania wanted to make use of foreign loans.

The Minister attributed other economic problems in the country to poor agricultural production, drought, floods and population increase which he said rose at 3.3 per cent or 640,000 people per annum.

CSO: 3400/522

TANZANIA

IRRIGATION EQUIPMENT ARRIVES, FUEL SHORTAGE SLOWS CONSTRUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 May 85 p 3

[Text] THE first consignment of equipment for the construction of three Japanese assisted paddy irrigation projects to cover a total of 245-hectares in Mwanza arrived on Wednesday from Japan.

The Assistant Director of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Akihito Noguchi, yesterday told Shihata that the second consignment of equipment would arrive on June 10.

The total value of the two consignments would be 3.8 million/- (50 million Japanese yen).

The Japanese Government is assisting several other projects in Tanzania including the Kilimanjaro Regional Integrated Project (KRIDEP).

The three irrigation projects in Mwanza are supervised by the Irrigation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development through the zonal irrigation office in Mwanza and undertaken with expertise of six Japanese volunteers.

The projects, 120 hectares at Bugorola Village in Ukerewe, 80 hectares at Kahangara in Magu District and 45 hectares at Luchili Village in Sengerema district, were initially started in 1974/75 by an Indian engineer and taken over by the Japanese volunteers in 1978.

One of the volunteers, Kazuhiko Yagi, is in Dar es Salaam to help in the off-loading of the irrigation equipment from the ship, and carry it to Mwanza for distribution to the projects' sites.

The equipment include surveying instruments, corrugated pipes, vehicles and motor cycles, backhoe, power tiller, rock crusher, pot mixture, trucks, a tractor and other facilities.

Yagi told Shihata that the irrigation projects were going on well adding that 50 per cent of the tunnel construction work had been undertaken at Kahangara. He said local people had started producing paddy from the irrigated farms.

The volunteer said it was anticipated that Luchili Village irrigation project would be ready by next year, the Magu one by 1986/87 and the Bugorola Village irrigation project in Ukerewe island by 1987/88. Apart from paddy, vegetables would also be grown in the project.

However, Yagi said shortage of fuel was the main constraining factor facing the project. The zonal irrigation office in Mwanza also oversees similar projects in Kagera, Mara and Shinyanga regions.

He said that during the next financial year the Government was to increase its funding for the projects from 300,000/- for each of the three projects to one million/- each.

CSO: 3400/522

TANZANIA

FAMILY, VILLAGE RESETTLEMENT PROJECT OUTLINED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 May 85 p 3

[Text] PREPARATIONS to resettle 1,000 families from Kilimanjaro Region in Morogoro Region are still going on and the Prime Minister's Office has set aside 1.3m/- for the project during the 1984/85 financial year.

The Deputy Principal Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, Ndugu Charles Keenja, told the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) meeting with Government Officials in Dar es Salaam yesterday that five villages in Morogoro District and three others in Kilosa District had been earmarked for the resettlement of the 1,000 families.

According to the Morogoro Regional Development Director, Ndugu R. Shirima, the villages are Tununguo (330 families), Kongwa (100 families), Kanga (10 families), Dinginga (50 families) and Bwage (20 families) all in Morogoro District.

In Kilosa District the villages are Ulaya Kibain (100 families), Mhenda (120 families) and Kisanga (300 families), Ndugu Shirima added.

He said already village leaders in the concerned villages have been contacted about the Government's move adding that most have shown willingness to accept those who would be coming although it was not known from which areas of Kilimanjaro Region they would come.

On land distribution to those to be resettled, Ndugu Shirima said they would be given as much land as they need depending on the availability in each particular district but not below four hectares.

He said temporary shelter would be provided until they complete building their permanent houses.

The Government would provide transport when necessary but efforts should be made by those who want to be resettled to get their own means of transport to where they resettle.

Those to be resettled would also be given assistance in the form of maize flour and beans for a period of six months during which they would be expected to have grown their own food.

According to the resettlement programme it is expected that farm inputs would be provided to each resettled family to enable them prepare their farms for the production of maize as their staple food.

Other facilities to be provided include the construction of roads, expansion of dispensaries, supply of clean water and the expansion of schools in the villages earmarked for their resettlement.

The whole programme is expected to cost 9,102,000/- when it ends in the 1985/86 financial year.

CSO: 3400/522

TANZANIA

FINNISH STUDY REVEALS LARGE GOLD DEPOSITS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Wence Mushi]

[Excerpt]

Helsinki, Finland.
TWO Finnish mineral prospecting firms have discovered huge Helsinki, Finland gold deposits in Kahama District, Shinyanga Region, which could be viably exploited for about 15 years.

Senior executives of the firms, Outokumpu and Kone of Finland, told President Nyerere here at the weekend that a detailed survey of the area had revealed huge gold deposits.

According to the officials whose firms conducted the surveys in 1983 following the signing of an agreement with the State Mining Corporation in November 1982, took rock samples from several places in the region for analysis in Finland.

The two firms subsequently prepared technical reports on the study and are currently working on an evaluation report to determine the exact potential of the reserves.

Recently, the Government formed the Kahama Gold Company for the exploitation of the resource. The two Finnish firms are among several foreign interests with substantial shares in the company which has started off with a 60m/- capital.

CSO: 3400/525

TANZANIA

JOINT GOLD MINING VENTURE WITH FINLAND TO COMMENCE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] THE Kahama Gold Mines Limited, a joint venture between the State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) and two Finnish exploration companies, is estimated to earn the country 350 m/- in foreign exchange per year when in full operations.

A press release issued by STAMICO in Dar es Salaam yesterday said the Kahama Gold Mines Limited was aimed at developing underground mining and constructing a treatment plant to treat 150,000 tonnes of ore which would produce 2,000 kilogrammes of gold a year.

It said the projected mine life was 15 years with a total project investment estimated at 1,076.4m/-.

The project's study, financed by the Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA) and carried out in 1983, proved an estimated economic deposit of 4.33 million tonnes of ore, according to the press release.

"The study confirmed that the project is technically, financially and economically viable," it said.

The press release, signed by STAMICO Secretary J. Mauggo, said construction of a mine processing plant and infrastructural facilities and commissioning of the mine was scheduled to take 30 months.

However, the press release, which did not say when the construction will commence, said a shareholders' meeting in Helsinki, Finland in March, this year, indicated that implementation would start during the second half of this year.

In 1981 STAMICO, through FINNIDA's financial assistance, commissioned M/S Kone Corporation and Outokumpu Oy of Finland to conduct a comprehensive study on the gold deposits at Bulyanhulu in Kahama District, Shinyanga Region.

According to the press release, Kahama Gold Mines Ltd. was incorporated in Tanzania on January 10, 1983 with STAMICO holding 70 per cent shares and the Finnish companies 30 per cent shares.

Senior executives of the two Finnish firms told President Nyerere in Helsinki, Finland, at the end of his three-day tour at the weekend that a detailed survey of the area had revealed huge deposits of gold.

CSO: 3400/525

TANZANIA

TRADE WITH MOZAMBIQUE OUTLINED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Jun 85 p 5

[Text]

Maputo, Tuesday.

THE value of annual trade between Mozambique and Tanzania now stands at more than 99m/-, according to Tanzania's Minister of State in the President's Office Responsible for Regional and International Co-operation

Ndugu Nyang'anyi said this when opening the 10th session of the Tanzania-Mozambique Joint Commission on Co-operation here yesterday, the Mozambique Information Agency (AIM) reported.

He said the two countries had achieved this success despite the current world recession and the international economic order working in favour of the rich countries only.

Ndugu Nyang'anyi said a series of difficulties facing both countries had reduced their industrial production capacity to an average of 30 per cent, thus reducing further their capacity to supply industrial goods domestically and fulfil commitments to trading partners.

To reduce the effect of these difficulties, he said, Mozambique and Tanzania had

established trading accounts in each other's local currency and exchanged goods without requiring immediate payment in foreign exchange. Implementation of the two countries' *Ruvuma Free Trade Area* would further consolidate trade, he added.

Mozambique's Health Minister and head of his country's side at the Commission meeting, Ndugu Pascoal Mocumbi, praised the Commission's role throughout its ten years of existence, saying it had served to promote co-operation.

Ndugu Mocumbi recommended that the present session seek "the most appropriate means to co-operation and turn it into a weapon indispensable in our people's struggle for economic emancipation."

Mozambique and Tanzania co-operate in several spheres, including industry, finance, education, public services, agriculture, natural resources, information and diplomatic affairs.

Sub-commissions will discuss specific areas of co-operation. The meeting is expected to end on Thursday.

CSO: 3400/526

SECRET

PLANS TO MAKE ZANZIBAR TRANSSHIPMENT PORT ENTERTAINED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jun 85 p 1

[Excerpt]

PLANS are underway to modernise the Zanzibar Port to cater for ships that will call to unload cargo for trans-shipment, the Vice Minister for Finance, Ndugu Tukur Saleh Juma, has said in Zanzibar.

Briefing the press on the Zanzibar Government's decision to allow foreign ships to off load cargo for trans-shipment and waive demurrage charges for three months as well as reduce anchorage charges by half, Ndugu Juma said the move was intended to make the Zanzibar Port a trans-shipment port.

He said as a trans-shipment port, Zanzibar could serve Dar es Salaam and other neighbouring countries since some ships were staying at ports for more than two or three weeks without getting berthing facilities.

He said the Zanzibar Government was looking for donors to finance the port's rehabilitation programme, which would include the construction of berthing facilities, purchasing cranes and lighters and building godowns.

The Minister said so far the European Economic Community (EEC) had committed funds for the programme and that the Dutch Government had been contacted to see if it could help in financing the project.

Ndugu Juma said the Dutch Government had provided lighters and that it was expected that after consultations, more assistance would be forthcoming.

CSO: 3400/524

ISLES PLAN NEW TRAINING, SERVICE SYSTEM FOR GOVERNMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 3 Jan 86 p 1

[Text]

THE introduction of new schemes of services and training of high level manpower would be taken as a matter of priority by the late Government during the 1985/86 financial year, the Minister for Education, Ndugu Soud Yusuf Mgeni told the House of Representatives in Zanzibar yesterday.

Presenting estimates of income and expenditure for President's Office on behalf of the Minister of State in the Chief Minister's Office, Ndugu Mohamed Fakh, Ndugu Mgeni said the new schemes of service would mostly concern government ministries and their departments. *Shihata* reported.

He said however that before their introduction, steps would be taken to make thorough studies of various schemes to find out which one would best suit Government employees.

Ndugu Mgeni told the House that the Government also intended to open confidential registries in the ministries and its departments.

He also said preparations were in hand to have a roll of all Government employees according to their seniority.

He said the Government would also continue to advise on the structure of Government departments and parastatals as well as allocating their spheres of responsibilities.

On training, the Minister said it has been decided that 277 people be sent for further training with 210 of them receiving their training on Tanzania Mainland institutions

and 67 others overseas.

The Minister said this would help the State to ultimately attain self-sufficiency in its local manpower needs.

The Minister said the audit department would also be strengthened to ensure that there was strict financial control in Government departments.

The department, he explained would have a new scheme of service for its employees and a better training programme would be arranged in addition to opening more offices.

Ndugu Mgeni said that plan were underway to open a data bank on Government employees and that special forms where an employee could fill personal particulars would soon be circulated for the purpose.

The bank would help the Government monitor movements of workers from one department or Ministry to another as well as know the reasons for the transfers.

The Minister said the bank was also intended to estimate the number of employees to be retired each year for various reasons.

He told the House that there were also plans to start an agricultural census for proper planning in agricultural development projects.

The Minister asked the House to approve an expenditure of 42,409,252/- for recurrent and development purposes for 1985/86. The estimates were passed this afternoon without much debate.

NAFCO FARM PRODUCTION IMPLANTS GOOD YIELDS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS (in English) 7 Dec 87

[Article by Mwanza Lupatwa]

[Text]

PRODUCTION of food crops at National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO) farms is expected to reach 75,000 tonnes this season compared to 60,000 tonnes realised in previous season.

NAFCO General Manager Venance Ngula said in Dar es Salaam yesterday the performance was expected to set an upward trend both in terms of crop volume and yields per hectare compared to past years.

In an interview with the *Daily News*, the General Manager said wheat production was estimated at 39,589 tonnes compared to 37,937 tonnes realised during the 1983/84 season.

Harvesting of the crop had begun at two of the seven farms in the northern wheat farms, he added.

On maize, he said production was expected to reach 6,750 tonnes compared with 4,513 tonnes in the previous season. Yield per hectare in the Corporation's two farms at Mbozi and Namtumbo in Songea was also poised to increase from 3.98 tonnes per hectare to 4.5 tonnes per hectare, he added.

Ndugu Ngula said paddy output was expected to rise from 25,235 tonnes realised in 1983/84 season to 29,327 tonnes this season. Yield per hectare was also expected to rise from 3.79 tonnes per hectare to 5.04 tonnes per hectare, he added.

The average yield per hectare

in the case of wheat is 1.7 tonnes per hectare, according to Ndugu Ngula. This was a significant improvement because one of the factors was in a more effective utilisation of fertiliser was used.

He said the bulk of paddy, some 20,000 tonnes, was expected from the Mbozi farm. Harvesting at the farm began on April 25 and was progressing well. A similar exercise began at Mbozi at the end of last month and was scheduled to start at Ruva in July, Ndugu Ngula said.

The General Manager said harvesting at the farms totalling 31,087 hectares this season compared to 28,107 hectares cultivated last season, was expected to be smooth as the farms were mechanised.

He said transport which usually posed a problem with regard to wheat had been taken care of and roads were presently being repaired to ease transportation from the farm.

On the performance of the Rift Valley Seed Farm which was nationalised from one Martinus Steyn and taken over by NAFCO, Ndugu Ngula said 7,000 hectares had been cultivated this season. Out of this 1,500 hectares were planted with *posho* beans and the rest seed beans.

He said production was expected to be good and that should it continue to rain, the crop could be much better.

Kapunga project estimated cost
Sh. 2,000 million. The project is designed
to provide a power station
with storage capacity to
enable it to generate electricity
at a constant rate for
the running of the dam.

The dam will be a concrete gravity
dam 1,000 ft. high. It will be
constructed in two phases. The
first phase will be the construction
of a concrete gravity dam
system in 1960.

The second phase will
be the construction of a
1,000 ft. high dam at
Mudida and 1,000
ft. high dam at Kapunga with
a total capacity of 1,000
ft. high dam at Kapunga.

Kapunga project will
developments of the multi-
billion project would be
carried out in two or four phases
each depending on availability of
funds. So far, he said, it was only
the African Development Bank
(ADB) which had committed
\$40m. for phase one of the
Kapunga project. An estimated
\$40m. is required for phase one
of the project.

He said phase one of the
project was expected to be
commissioned in 1969 depending
on availability of funds.

CSO: 3400/524

LAND VALUE INCREASED 100 PER CENT IN 10 YEARS

One of the main reasons for the increase in land value is the increase in the number of houses built in the area.

[Text]

OVER 12,000 houses have been built in the area since 1970. The area was formerly a residential area. The houses were built on land that was formerly used for agriculture.

But for now, they have been taken over by the State. The State has decided to use the area for a residential area. The houses will be demolished and new houses will be built.

The area in question is the residential stretch between Paga Road and the Central Railway Line track adjacent to the Dar es Salaam International Airport and the military Air Wing Unit. It runs from Maputo line on the eastern side down to Banana Bar on the western end.

Several houses built on the area are owned on a 99-year land lease.

The assurance to stay came after a stormy meeting of the residents last month when they formed an eight-man committee to discuss the issue with the Ilala District authorities.

The saga began in March, this year, when the Chief Valuer in the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism, Ndugu A. Madono and his men began to value the houses in the area with the view to paying the owners off before being relocated.

The Majumba Sita CCM branch chair-person and secretary, Ndugu Georgina Mganga and Kulwa Mtambo, respectively, convened a meeting which formed the committee. On calling at the district offices and the Ministry,

the committee was informed that the area had been allocated to the State.

In the course of the State's development plan, the State has decided to use the area for a residential area. The houses will be demolished and new houses will be built.

The use of the area, Ndugu A. Madono said, is in accordance with the State's development plan. The houses will be demolished and new houses will be built.

According to the Majumba Sita Party chair-person, Ndugu A. Madono, the State has decided to use the area for a residential area. The houses will be demolished and new houses will be built.

When asked to comment, the City Solicitor, Ndugu Stephen Ikema, said he was aware of the matter, adding that the City was "empowered to change the Master Plan as it wished".

However, the Director of Urban Planning in the Ministry, Ndugu L.J. Mtiro said power to change the Master Plan and land use lay with the Ministry of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism.

"The city was merely delegated powers to implement approved plans on land use", he stressed.

Ndugu Mtiro said, "What we are seeing is the City Council in complete disregard of the Master Plan which is the central guiding document for an orderly growth of the city".

Ndugu Mtiro cited several other incidences where the city's

Master Plan has been disregarded. The plans include the orphanage in Karama which has been swallowed up by private houses.

In Siriza, he said, houses in the area were on smaller plots than was required in the Site and Services Plan. It has changed from medium to high density area and turned it into a "Guest House ghetto."

CSO: 3400/526

ENTRADA

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL VENTURE RECEIVES LAND

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 May 65 p 3

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text]

THE Government has allocated 10,000 hectares of land to the newly-formed United Farming Corporation (UFC) which plans to develop the land at Ruvu into a viable, fully mechanised and irrigable farm.

The *Daily News* has learnt that the Corporation, established under the auspices of all Indian religious and commercial communities in Dar es Salaam, intends to develop part of the land ready for the coming short rains season.

The Chairman of the UFC Board of Directors, Ndugu M.M. Devani, said at the weekend in the city that four experts from India were currently working on the feasibility report. The report should be ready by the end of this month, he said.

He said upon the completion of the report, the UFC intended to approach overseas investors "to either join hands with us by participating and purchasing our equity or assist us financially."

Ndugu Devani explained that foreign participation was sought because foreign inputs in terms of machinery and equipment was necessary.

He said, however, that clearing of the land, situated

along the Ruvu River at Mlandizi-Kikongo near Ruvu Railway Station, would start soon even by hired equipment.

The Board Chairman said the UFC had been established with an authorised capital of 125/- and that at present it was calling for 50m/- from share holders. He said people had started buying shares and 8m/- had already been contributed.

Ndugu Devani explained also that the UFC was in the process of acquiring the lease title deed for the land, while a number of foreign companies had shown interest to purchase shares or assist the Corporation financially.

He said that maize, paddy and oil seeds were among crops the Corporation intended to cultivate. He said, however, that as for the short rains in September the Corporation planned to cultivate about 40 hectares of maize.

Ndugu Devani said in future, the UFC planned to raise livestock and other crops that would provide raw materials for local based agro-industries and also cultivate some of the country's traditional export crops so as to earn foreign exchange.

17 JULY 1981

TANZANIA

PROGRESS OF HYDRO POWER PLANT IN IRINGA OUTLINED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 Jun 81 p 1

[Text]

A tunnel to the site where the power house for the Mtera Hydro-power Dam in Iringa Region will be constructed has been completed, according to Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) Planning Manager, Joseph Tesha.

Ndugu Tesha said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that an Italian firm, Conifar, which was undertaking the civil works for the 1.5bn/- hydro-electric power plant had also excavated more than half of an adit (temporary tunnel) in the project.

A second temporary tunnel for the project has just started being excavated, he said, adding that excavations of penstocks had also begun.

The 720m/- civil works which started in March last year, were going on as scheduled, Ndugu Tesha pointed out.

Other contractors who will undertake electrical and mechanical works for the project, scheduled

for completion in 1983, had not started their work until next year when the civil works would have reached a certain stage, he said.

The contractors, with the type of work to be undertaken in brackets, include Saimi of Italy (penstock steel-lining), Kvaerner Company of Norway (turbines) and Brown Boveri Limited of the Federal Republic of Germany (electrical installations).

Others are National Industry of Norway (transformers) and Tibo of Italy (generators).

Financiers of the project, being built on the great Ruaha River, are the Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) of West Germany, the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA), Norwegian Agency for International Development (NORAD) and Italy.

On completion, the plant will generate 80 megawatts, bringing the country's installed electric power capacity to 327 megawatts.

CSO: 3400/528

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

POWER SHORTAGE CAUSES LOSS--THE Masoma Textile Mill (MUTEX) has incurred a 436,700,000/- loss between July 1980 and March 31, this year, Shihata reported. MUTEX General Manager, Adam Wamunza, told two Party National Executive Committee (NEC) members visiting Mara Region, that lack of power caused by lack of fuel was the sole reason behind the loss. The visiting NEC members are Ndugu Ali Mwinyigogo and Professor A. Massawe. Ndugu Wamunza said the mill had been closed for the past three months necessitating to send its workers on compulsory leave. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 26 May 85 p 1]

SHIPS FOR SALE--TWO of the ships owned by Zanzibar, mv Jamhuri and mv Africa, will be sold soon to allow the purchasing of two modern vessels. Speaking to Party and Government leaders and businessmen at the Kiswandui CCM Office in Zanzibar on Thursday, the President of Zanzibar, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, said preference would be given to foreign tenders for offers of foreign exchange. The Isles President said, however, that local businessmen in Zanzibar could send in their applications for purchasing the ships. Ndugu Mwinyi said the Revolutionary Government was spending much money for maintaining the two ships out of the fleet of five under the Zanzibar Shipping Corporation. Other ships under the Corporation are Mapinduzi, Maendeleo and Uhuru. Jamhuri and Africa are both cargo and passenger vessels and they used to ply between the Isles and Mainland, and other ports in East Africa. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 May 85 p 1]

TEMPORARY BRIDGE TO MALAWI--A TEMPORARY bridge has been erected at Ipya to facilitate transportation of goods between Tanzania and Malawi following the washing away of Kiwira bridge last April. The Minister for Communications and Works, Ndugu John Malecela, said yesterday that the bridge, with capacity for 50 tonnes, was opened to traffic last week. He said the two countries were planning to build a tarmac road from Mbeya to Kalonga under the assistance of the European Economic Community. Transportation of goods between Tanzania and Malawi stopped since last April after the Kiwira bridge was washed away, causing Malawi goods to be stranded at Mbeya. The goods were, however, transported to Malawi through the Kyela-Songwe road. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 Jun 85 p 1]

CHINESE YOUTH UNIFORMS--THE Zanzibar Government plans to import 10,000 Young Pioneer uniforms from China at a cost of 2,050,000/-. The uniforms include shirts, trousers, shoes and socks, belts and caps. The Isles Minister for Education, Ndugu Soud Yusuf Mgeni, told the House of Representatives in Zanzibar yesterday that the order for the uniforms would be effected when the foreign exchange position improved. Ndugu Mgeni was answering a question by Mohamed Bila Chande (Chake, Pemba) on behalf of the Chief Minister Ndugu Self Shariff Hamad. The representative had wanted to know why Young Pioneers were not provided with uniforms. Ndugu Mgeni said the Government was trying to obtain enough and durable uniforms for all the Young Pioneers in the Isles. He explained that the Youth Organisation in the Isles had been in contact with the Chinese authorities on the issue and they have agreed to provide the uniforms at 205/- per pair. He explained that similar articles would cost 1,064/- per pair if they were to be purchased locally. The Minister said that efforts were being made to obtain foreign exchange and import the uniforms before the end of the year. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 Jun 85 p 3]

CLOVE SALES OUTLINED--ZANZIBAR sold 2,100.3 tonnes of cloves worth 163,187,177/05 in foreign currency between July 1984 and February, 1985, the Isles Minister for Trade and Industries, Ndugu Enosh Bilal, told the House of Representatives in Zanzibar yesterday. He said during the same period, 8,811.07 tonnes of cloves worth 210,071,642/- were collected in Zanzibar. Ndugu Bilal was responding to a question by Ndugu Mohammed Zubeir Khamis (Zanzibar South) who wanted to know the amount of cloves collected and sold during the period. He said most of the cloves were sold to Singapore which bought 960 tonnes worth 66,066,322/80; followed by India which bought 767.03 tonnes worth 58,217,530/10. Other countries which bought cloves from Zanzibar were China--200 tonnes worth 23,562,763/20; Saudi Arabia--100.2 tonnes worth 8,218,453/40; and Japan--37 tonnes worth 4,325,816/-. Britain bought 20 tonnes worth 1,849,910/70; Pakistan--eight tonnes worth 833,617/-; Djibouti--seven tonnes worth 581,163/85 and Bahrain--one tonne worth 111,520/-. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 31 May 85 p 3]

AIR FORCE PLANE CRASH--Mbeya--Four people died and 10 were injured in an accident involving an aircraft belonging to the Tanzania People's Defense Force, which crashed in Mbeya today. Reports from Mbeya say that the aircraft crashed 4 kms away from Mbeya airstrip after landing the prime minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, who started a 1-day tour of the region. The acting medical officer of the Mbeya general hospital, Ndugu (Hela), said the condition of two of the injured is critical. Among those hospitalized are Captain (Sospeter Kapaya), Sergeant (Taji), Ndugu Moses (Kipengo), Major (Udikate Mbise), Corporal (Gervas Ikwambi), CPLs Ali Hassan and (Ben Mkuu). The prime minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, this evening visited Mbeya general hospital to see those injured. The names of those who died in the accident are still unknown. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 1 Jul 85 EA]

ZIMBABWE TO SUPPLY COAL--Wankie Colliery Company has delivered 8 000 tonnes of coal to Tanzania, the first order that the colliery has received from that country. The coal was delivered by rail last month to Southern Paper Mills at Mufindi. The big order resulted from a visit to Dar-es-Salaam last year by Wankie's chairman, Mr Douglas Kadenhe, Mr Michael Foot, Wankie's marketing manager, and a representative of the Minerals Marketing Corporation, Mr Richard Biegel. "We met other industrialists while we were in Dar es Salaam, and we hope that our breakthrough into Tanzania will be followed by further coal orders," said Mr Kadenhe. According to a coal company spokesman, the loading of more than 200 railway wagons at the colliery was done in record time, with an average of 20 wagons loaded a day in a 10 day period. Wankie already exports coal regularly to Zaire, Botswana and Mozambique, and coke to Zaire and Zambia. The company is continuing to develop the export market, the spokesman said, and exports are already making a substantial contribution towards Wankie's earnings. "We are limited in our exports to countries that are connected to Zimbabwe by rail," said Mr Kadenhe, "and until we have easy access to the sea we will concentrate on further developing existing export markets." [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 May 85 p 3]

PRIVATE EXPORT NOW PERMITTED--The inhabitants of Zanzibar are henceforth permitted freely to export such products as pepper, ginger, fruits, sea-shells and a certain number of hand-made goods, which are not included on the official list of such items currently in force in Tanzania. The islands' main resource, cloves, are still not allowed to be exported by the private sector, however. In his announcement of the liberalisation measures, Zanzibar president Ali Hassan Mwinyi also urged islanders to form private export companies. They would be able to keep half the profits accruing from their sales abroad, he said. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 1 Jun 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/549

ZAMBIA

USSR TO FERRY DELEGATION TO WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

AB070950 Daka PANA in English 0930 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Lusaka, 7 June (ZANA/PANA)--The Soviet Union is to provide a plane to carry Zambia's 70 participants to the 12th youth and students festival scheduled for late July in Moscow, Executive Secretary for Youth and Sports Committee, Mr Alexander Kamalondo, disclosed yesterday. He said Zambia was to be assisted with transport following representations made to Mr Artem Grigorial, special assistant to the chairman of the Soviet Union preparatory committee for the festival. Mr Grigorial confirmed that his country's preparatory committee would assist Zambia with transport following the request.

Speaking at a joint press conference in Lusaka, Mr Kamalondo said Zambia was indebted for this gesture which will enable the country to participate in the festival. Mr Kamalondo said that the Soviet Union and Zambia had decided to step up their contacts through the exchange of visits and literature.

Mr Grigorial said the Soviet Union was currently in its final process of preparing for the festival. He admitted that a number of problems were yet to be resolved to make the festival a success and that he was confident this would be achieved. A total of 18,000 participants from various parts of the world are expected to attend. He emphasized, however, that countries were required to contribute towards their expenses to the festival and that only liberation movements and other countries who had sought specific help were being assisted.

CSO: 3400/519

ZAMBIA

CHOMBA REPORTS ON ILLEGAL ALIEN SITUATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

ONLY 213 out of the 2,706 illegal aliens, mostly West Africans, rounded up in a combined police and army operation clean-up in Kitwe last year are still in Zambia. Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba said in Kitwe yesterday.

Mr Chomba was in Kitwe on a tour of police stations, prisons and immigration department offices.

He said of this number 194 were Malians, seven Angolans "and five have claimed to be Nigerians but Nigerian authorities have doubted their nationality".

Mr Chomba said Zambia would liaise with authorities of the countries whose nationals were still here for their smooth repatriation.

At the district immigration office, officer-in-charge Mr Emmanuel Chanda informed Mr Chomba that the deportation exercise was hampered by delays in the delivery of warrants from Lusaka.

Mr Chomba directed his under Secretary Mr Samson Mzyece to find out when he returned to Lusaka why the warrants were not sent on time.

Mr Chomba said he usually signed deportation warrants immediately they were brought to his office.

If there was a communication breakdown between Kitwe and the immigration department headquarters in Lusaka it should be sorted out.

At the district registration office Mr Manson Sinkala told Mr Chomba that the office could not obtain revised banking sheets and general receipt books from Lusaka because of printing problems.

Last year the office collected more than K40,000 from payments for lost cards.

He informed the minister that the department needed one more office and more personnel to operate at full capacity and efficiently.

At Nkana East police station Mr Chomba was shown 15 motor vehicles, beds, mattresses, television sets and other items confiscated from illegal aliens.

He told Kitwe police chief Mr Alfred Mulopa and station officer-in-charge Mr Wilson Lipa to auction the property quickly.

CSO: 3400/520

ZAMBIA

STUDENTS END BOYCOTT AT TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jun 85 p 5

[Text] THE eight-day class and meal boycott at Kitwe's Zambia Institute of Technology (ZIT) in Kitwe ended yesterday after the Government gave in to students' demands to revert to the old menu.

The decision to maintain student allocation of K4.65 a day was communicated to the students by president of the Zambia Institute of Technology Students' Union (ZIT-SU) Mr Agabu Lungu at a meeting at the campus.

The boycott was sparked by the reduction in the daily food allocation from K4.65 a day for a student to K2.

Mr Lungu informed his members that the Government's decision to revert to the old menu would be for the current term which ends on June 21.

The boycott started on May 28, after acting principal Mr Jitendra Chaudhry told the students that Government had reduced the dining hall allocation because of a shortage of funds.

From Lusaka, Minister of Higher Education Mr Rajah Kunda called on the students to end the protest while Government was trying to find a solution to the source of conflict.

Mr Kunda said in a Press statement that until the Government found a solution to their problems, the students were to call off their strike and return to classes.

But chairman of the Zambia Union of Students Organisation (ZUSO) Mr Obvious Solesole said the ministry had given in to the students' demand to revert to the old menu.

The minister and his permanent secretary Mr Kelvin Sikazwe refused to comment on Mr Solesole's statement.

● Minister of General Education and Culture, Mr Basil Kabwe has given the green light to Kanyonyo Primary School in Mongu

to open Grade Eight classes next year.

The minister's consent followed a plea by school headmaster, Mr Sakubita Mboma, who urged him to allow the opening of Grade Eight classes at the school since there were eight classrooms which were not being used now, reports Zana.

Mr Kabwe who later addressed teachers and pupils after inspecting the school, said that it was the biggest primary school he had visited since his new appointment.

And Central Province Member of the Central Committee Mr Rankin Sikasula called on committees embarking on building self-help schools to ensure that they provide the necessary educational requirements.

Mr Sikasula made the call at Ibolelo Self-help Secondary School in Serenje.

ZAMBIA

SMALL INDUSTRIES ORGANIZATION SEEKS PROJECT FUNDING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Jun 85 p 2

[Text]

MPONGWE Development Company in Ndola Rural will switch to electricity next year to run its irrigation equipment, President Kaunda was told yesterday.

The move would save Zambia K800,000 per year in foreign exchange, MDC chairman Mr Martin Mubanga told Dr Kaunda when he toured the scheme.

Mr Mubanga said the electrical power line which was under construction had reached a point near Kapiri Mposhi and was expected to reach Mpongwe next year.

Mr Mubanga, who commended the Party and its Government for the help it had given in financing the powerline said: "The ability to irrigate by using electricity instead of diesel will save the company around K800,000 from next year as well as saving in foreign exchange to the nation."

The announcement comes only a few days after MDC general manager Mr Hector McKilligan said operations at the scheme would grind to a halt unless the shortage of diesel was alleviated.

Earlier, addressing a crowd which welcomed him President Kaunda said the scheme was the surest sign of cooperation between the developed North and the developing South. Dr Kaunda reiterated his call on the need for hard work.

Zambia could only be built into a stronger nation through hard work and in the end poverty, hunger corruption and other evils would be defeated.

Zambia's future depended on how well Zambians used the soils.

Copperbelt Member of Central Committee Mr Joseph Mutale welcomed Dr Kaunda at the scheme.

He said the province was determined to change the face of the area which was well known for its copper production.

Copper was not an asset to look to as its prices not only kept on nosediving but production was costly. Mr Mutale told President Kaunda that the Copperbelt was behind Zambia's crusade to grow more food.

Dr Kaunda who later toured the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) Munkumpu farm project earlier paid his last respects to Chief Mwinuna who died on Friday.

CSO: 3400/520

ZAMBIA

ELECTRICITY TO REPLACE DIESEL IN IRRIGATION SCHEME

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] THE Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) needs about K15 million to implement a number of planned projects in Zambia, director Dr Chiselebwe Ng'andu has said.

In an interview in Kitwe at the weekend Mr Ng'andu said among the projects were the full-scale production of creosote for preserving timber and sodium silicate used in making washing soap.

The organisation would save Zambia about K3 million a year in foreign exchange by producing creosote locally. Dr Ng'andu said.

During the tour of stands at the Copperbelt Agricultural Show in Kitwe on Friday, Party Secretary-General Zulu promised to look into the matter.

Mr Zulu said he would need a detailed report on

the organisation's requirements.

Dr Ng'andu said that SIDO needed a lot of money if it were to go into full-scale production.

"We immediately need between K10 million and K15 million to implement a number of projects. We would establish one project in each district."

Dr Ng'andu and the organisation's regional manager based in Kitwe Mr John Lungu, singled out a hammer mill made by a retired Northern Technical College lecturer who now lives in Luanshya. Mr Kelly Mulimba as an item they would help improve on and produce more.

The mill was on dis-

play at the SIDO stand at the show.

Impressed

Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa was highly impressed by the displays at the stand, especially the mill. He pledged to attend all agricultural and commercial shows in Zambia.

It was the first time Mr Subulwa had attended the Kitwe show.

"The standard of the show is very high I am very impressed," he said.

President Kaunda was also impressed and pledged that he would open next year's show.

CSO: 3400/520

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL BANK--Central Province member of the Central Committee Rankin Sikasula has announced that the party and its government are to establish a new bank, to be known as the Zambia Agricultural Commercial Bank, to cater for farmers. Mr Sikasula disclosed this in Serenje, when he commented on requests by party leaders to have a party account to cater for the farmers. He said the bank will cater for all farmers in Zambia by giving them loans, and pointed out that it was not possible to open a party account in each district for farming purposes because the money realized from (?card) sales is being misused by certain individuals. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 Jun 85 MB]

BELGIUM RESCHEDULES DEBT--BELGIUM is to reschedule Zambia's K3 million debt to December 1989 in accordance with the Paris Club agreement of July 1984. A spokesman at the Belgian embassy said in Lusaka yesterday that the new agreement signed on May 31 ratified the postponement of payments amounting to K3 million which would be due over a five-year period, starting in December 1989. The spokesman said another K2.8 million had been considered for rescheduling on a short-term basis in the agreement. Last year the Paris Club meeting agreed to recommend to Western countries to reschedule the repayment of Zambia's loans to alleviate her external debt service obligations. The meeting recommended that the new arrangement be applied to loans and guaranteed credits extended by donor countries. Zambia was to pay her loans over ten years including a grace period of five years for rescheduled debts. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Jun 85 p 2]

CSO: 3400/521

ZIMBABWE

CHIDZERO: RESTRUCTURING OF ECONOMY ESSENTIAL

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] THE Government regards the restructuring of the economy as an essential ingredient for ensuring dynamic growth in Zimbabwe, the Minister of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero, said last night.

Speaking at a function in Harare to mark the presentation of the Herald Trophy and the Zimbabwe Newspapers Trophy, Dr Chidzero said that if the Government insisted "on the expansion of the public sector, it is with a view to bringing about an equilibrium so that via the medium of the public sector the majority of the people of this country can be afforded a measure of control of the economy and an increased and enhanced measure of benefits from the outcome of the activities of the economy as a whole".

He pointed out that this approach was necessary because, although the public and the private sectors together formed a vital part of Zimbabwe, a truly national economy as such had not yet been developed.

For example "far too much of our economy is still in foreign hands--and I say so without denigrating the role they play. Equally, far too large a proportion of the economy is controlled by far too small a segment of the total population of the country... and far too large a percentage of the output of the economy goes by way of income distribution to a very small percentage of our total population."

But despite these realities--unpalatable as they may be--the Government intended a determined and realistic way to bring about "the desired changes in conditions of growth, and not stagnation. Restructuring of the economy is therefore a must".

But the Government was "most anxious" that the expansion of the public sector should go hand in hand with efficient production and management. Every effort had been made to create new public bodies to ensure that they would "operate on economic or commercial lines and do not become bloodsuckers sustained by subsidies at the expense of taxpayers".

He admitted that some of the older parastatals had not yet become very efficient and continued to exist on subsidies, and warned that "we may have to shake them to their very foundations so that they serve the nation efficiently rather than they being served by the people".

He assured his audience of businessmen and senior officials from parastatals that "Government knows what it is doing" in the management of the economy, which he believed "more than functions well" in comparison with many economies in and out of Africa.

Later yesterday Zimbabwe Newspapers was congratulated for taking the "bold, imaginative and historic step" of launching Shona and Ndebele weekly newspapers, Kwayedza and Umthunywa.

"These weeklies should serve a real need and facilitate communication for development as well as cultural purposes," said Dr Chidzero.

The newspapers should also "enhance unity in diversity" and it was hoped that they would result in the publication of other regional publications.

The managing director of Zimpapers, Cde Elias Rusike, said he hoped the new newspapers would broaden the readership of newspapers and urged businessmen to use the newspapers to get their messages across to the rural areas.

CSO: 3400/494

ZIMBABWE

BILATERAL TRADE INCREASING, FIGURES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 14 Jun 85 p 7

[Text]

TWO-WAY trade between Zimbabwe and its foreign trading partners continues to grow, as is shown by figures supplied this week by various embassies in Harare. As has been the general trend with other countries, the balance of trade is in favour of Zimbabwe.

Canada bought \$9 332 171 worth of goods from Zimbabwe, while it supplied equipment, spare parts for motor vehicles and other items worth \$4 241 928. Canada also supplied red spring wheat under an aid agreement worth \$5 998 744.

The bulk of Canada's imports was taken by raw sugar, which netted Zimbabwe \$8 873 234. Canada produces only 10% of her sugar from sugar beet, and therefore, most of it is imported. Other items bought from this country were hides and skins, crude metals, sculptures and statues.

Mr Peter McLachlan, the trade commissioner at the Canadian embassy in Harare said: "We expect to increase our exports to Zimbabwe this year, especially telecommunications equipment. Our imports of sugar should remain constant, though there might be a possibility of increasing the quantity." Canada bought 47 681 tonnes of raw sugar in 1984 from Zimbabwe.

This year, Canada may buy ferrochrome and coffee. "We would have been interested to sell Zimbabwe wheat on a cash basis this year, but

with the bumper harvest expected in this country, I don't think there is such a possibility," he said.

Trade with Switzerland was quite substantial. Imports from Zimbabwe totalled about \$30 million, while exports of equipment and agro-chemicals and other items worth \$18 million were supplied to Zimbabwe.

The trade counsellor at the Swiss embassy in Harare, Mr F Sager told *The Gazette* the main imports from this country were emeralds, beef (which constituted about 75% of the imports), and coffee.

For the first three months of 1985, Switzerland has already bought \$5 million worth of beef. Mr Sager said: "The economy has quite an optimistic outlook, and we would like to sell more to Zimbabwe and we are also prepared to buy any goods that are on offer."

Denmark bought tobacco and other goods from Zimbabwe worth \$4.3 million. Exports to this country totalled about \$2.94 million, with organic chemicals being the major item. Under the Danish aid programme, mechanical and electrical equipment worth about \$4.74 million were supplied to Zimbabwe.

The Danish trade counsellor in Harare, Mr P Svanen is optimistic that the increase in foreign exchange allocation will enable Zimbabwean companies to import more machinery from Denmark.

ZIMBABWE

SPECIAL COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATIONS TO PROTECT VOTERS

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] SPECIAL counterinsurgency operations have been launched by the security forces to ensure that the people of Matabeleland are not deprived of their right to elect a government of their choice and these operations will continue after the elections until all dissidents have been eradicated.

In an interview with The Herald yesterday, the Minister of State (Defence), Cde Ernest Kadungure, said there had been many successes recently in operations against dissidents in Matabeleland.

Dissidents

Specialised training, especially in counterinsurgency, had been given to security forces and people were now turning to the security forces, reporting the presence of dissidents and, in some cases, apprehending dissidents in their own areas.

There were both South African trained dissidents and those of purely local origin. But, said the minister, their numbers were declining because of stepped-up operations by the security forces.

The security forces were geared for the election with special counter-insurgency operations. "I want to assure people in Matabeleland that the security forces will do their best and that the people will not be deprived of their right to elect a government of their choice."

But, said the minister, these special operations did not mean that after the elections things were going to be allowed to return to a point where dissidents could once again terrorise the innocent population in Matabeleland and parts of the Midlands.

Menace

"These counter-insurgency operations and special operations for the elections will continue until the dissident menace has been eradicated from Matabeleland," said Cde Kadungure.

Several dissidents had been killed recently and follow-up operations would continue until every dissident was accounted for. The Government wanted the whole of Matabeleland to be as peaceful as Mashonaland.

Many members of the security forces had been trained in a short time and this was continuing. "We are confident that we are going to have the best trained soldiers in the region."

The air force had trained a lot of helicopter pilots, jet aircraft pilots and pilots of transport planes.

Several people had been sent to other countries which had offered Zimbabwe training facilities for the Zimbabwe forces.

Arrangements were being made for members of the security forces on operations far from home to vote.

CSO: 3400/494

ZIMBABWE

EXILES DON'T HAVE VOTE

Harare THE HERALD in English 14 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] ZIMBABWEAN citizens resident in Zambia or any other country do not qualify to vote in Zimbabwean elections, the Registrar-General Cde Tobaiwa Mudede, said in Harare yesterday.

He said that even if they held valid Zimbabwean national identity cards they would still be disqualified for failing to "fulfil the condition of residence".

He was reacting to a report this week that Zimbabweans in Zambia were preparing to come and vote in the coming election. He said they were not resident in the constituencies they would vote in and were therefore not qualified.

Deadline

Cde Mudede said today was the deadline for election candidates to appoint their election agents whose names they should submit to the constituency registrars. Provincial administrators would help by providing details of the returning officers.

The election agents were themselves required to appoint polling agents three days before July 1 for the common roll and three days before June 27 for the white roll.

Cde Mudede said people wishing to collect their national identity cards should do so at district administrators' offices and at the Drill Hall in Harare.

He named as Zapu candidates Cde Sibiya Benjamin in Chipinge, Cde Ruswa Michael Tarisai in Mutare East and Cde Mpanduki Samson Hlanga in Chirimanzu. At the close of nominations on Tuesday this information had not been given to the Press.

CSO: 3400/494

ZIMBABWE

UANC MANIFESTO PROCLAIMS INDEPENDENCE FROM FOREIGN IDEOLOGIES

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 85 p 13

[Text]

THE UANC has released its election manifesto, saying it stands for unity and independence from foreign ideologies.

The manifesto contains a brief history of the party, which it says is unique in that it already had governing experience. There is, however, no mention of the party's achievements while it was in power.

The party's policies aim to:

- Balance the economy between State ownership, community and individual ownership.
- Improve the institution of chieftainship so traditional rulers play their part in nation-building.
- Promote labour-intensive rather than capital-intensive methods of production to provide employment.
- Ban the practice of owned but unutilised land and ensure that land was not held by absentee owners unless it was used economically.

The manifesto outlined the party's plans to accelerate other development in the transport, education, health, mining and agricultural sectors. The UANC, among other things, promises various incentives to workers in these sectors to improve productivity.

The party also believes in a non-political

army, police, prison, intelligence and public services. The people were the ultimate protectors of the Constitution and the State, said the manifesto.

Foreign policy will be guided by placing Zimbabwe's interests first. The party was non-aligned and did not subscribe to any foreign ideologies for Zimbabwe.

The party's ideology was to uphold the basic fundamental freedoms of people as outlined in the United Nations Charter.

Particular attention would be paid to youth to give young people of all races a common outlook. The formation of a National Youth Council would be encouraged to carry out voluntary work in the spirit of patriotism.

Addressing a rally yesterday at Stanley Square in Bulawayo, UANC leader Bishop Muzorewa said his party was committed to a multi-party system and believed in a unitary and sovereign democratic republic that was non-racial and non-sectional.

The bishop told the crowd, estimated by police at 3 000, that his party regarded the people as the ultimate protectors and defenders of the constitution and the state.

Next month's general

election presented the voter with a choice between Marxism-Leninism as propounded by the ruling party and a mixed economy philosophy as offered by the UANC, the bishop said.

"The major issues will be peace, maintenance of law and order, the economy, employment generation and multi-party democracy as opposed to the one-party dictatorship being advocated by the outgoing Zanu (PF) Government," he said.

Bishop Muzorewa said he was against scientific socialism because "it frightened away foreign investors", adding that the country could not afford to be socialist as there was nothing to share.

If elected the UANC would abolish income tax on employees earning less than \$500 per month and would also do away with discrimination in the taxation of women, the bishop said.

The UANC policies were designed to make Zimbabwe a better place to live in for all people, he said, and a UANC government would bring an end to the closure of businesses.

The bishop said his party was committed to a review of the Legal Age of Majority Act after an extensive countrywide consultation with the people.

CSO: 3400/547

ZI 4BABWE

LABOR BILL GAINS SPELT OUT IN TOP-LEVEL TALKS

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 85 p 3

[Text]

MORE than 100 businessmen, lawyers, company consultants, Government officials and academics yesterday met in Harare to discuss the implications of the Labour Relations Bill.

The two-day conference was organised by a local consultancy firm Human Resources, in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare.

Opening the conference, the Minister of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare, Dr Frederick Shava, said that although the Bill was aimed at giving workers a better deal than in the past the legislation also provided for certain rights to the employers.

Contrary to arguments of several parliamentarians that the Bill disadvantaged employers, the legislation provided for more than 30 individual rights to management.

"If employers look at the Bill critically they will be able to come up with more than 30 rights that are provided for them. During the past years employers had ample time to organise themselves while workers were left out. That is why this Bill aims at correcting the imbalance that existed in 1980."

Ode Shava warned that although the legislation was designed to redress the situation, workers should realise that the rights provided for them had to go with certain responsibilities.

"I want to make it clear to all workers that these rights go with certain responsibilities and should not be abused. These rights do not justify the behaviour of a worker who comes to work in a drunk state or who is lazy."

Because the Government upholds freedom of association, it did not bar people from forming "splinter trade unions" but would always give priority to registered unions which were recognised as the sole representative of that particular sector.

Valuable time had been lost by companies because "several trade union officials purporting to represent the workers" visited the firms during working hours and in some cases, people had been cheated of vast sums of money.

Ode Shava said the legislation would correct the unjust and unfair labour practices vested in the Industrial Conciliation Act and the Masters and Servants Act of the colonial era.

The Government regarded the Bill as an instrument for transforming and restructuring the relations between employers and employees and as a way of creating harmony and enhancing production at workplaces.

"To achieve this the Bill seeks to promote, advance and protect workers' and employers' interests in order to foster balanced management-labour relations."

The aims of the Bill were to seek the equal distribution of

collective bargaining powers between workers and management; to integrate the two under a single dispute machinery; to remove the existing fragmented nature of representation of both employees and employers and establish the machinery for the fair settlement of disputes over job conditions.

The Bill also aimed to transfer certain powers now enjoyed by the Registrar of Companies, to the minister.

When finally passed as an Act, the legislation would do away with the time-consuming occupation of seeking approval to introduce emergency powers regulations every time a directive on labour matters had to be enacted, said Ode Shava.

The minister called on employers to consider introducing management committees and setting up production targets at their companies to ensure increased profitability.

'Bill to Become Law in August'

THE Labour Relations Bill will become an Act in August, the acting chief industrial relations officer Ode Lazarus Dhlakama said in Harare yesterday.

The Act will replace the Industrial Conciliation Act which will continue in operation until August 1.

Ode Dhlakama told delegates to the two-day conference on the Labour Relations Bill that there were eight major objectives which distinguished the new Act from the old one.

The objectives provided for fair labour practices at workplaces and the eradication of discrimination.

Unlike the Industrial Conciliation Act, which placed much emphasis on labour officers carrying out a mere policing of the provisions of the Act, the Labour Relations Act aimed at giving the officers "opportunities to rectify a wrong by a worker far more satisfactorily".

While offences were still retained under the Labour Relations Bill, it was not expected that officers would have much access to criminal law as a way of prosecuting offences by workers.

Machinery for settling disputes would be set up and procedures and rules would be followed strictly in terms of the new Act.

ZIMBABWE

KOREAN FIRM TO BUY LOCAL MINING SHARES

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 16 Jun 85 p 1

[Text]

A COMPANY from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will soon buy a 49 percent stake in the Sanyati Copper Mines Limited following yesterday's signing of an agreement.

The shares will cost the DPRK company, Korea Undok Trading Limited, US\$1 million.

Under the agreement Undok will undertake a feasibility study for the mining of copper, lead and zinc at Copper Queen and Copper King, in the Sanyati area.

The pact was signed by the Secretary for Mines, Cde Christopher Ushewokunze, and the vice-chairman of Korea's Commission of Extracting Industry, Cde Kang Jong Yun.

Cde Ushewokunze said the signing of the pact was a follow-up to an earlier scientific and technical co-operation agreement signed between the two governments in Korea in 1980.

He said the project would be subject to the approval of the Zimbabwe Foreign Investment Committee. — Ziana.

CSO: 3400/547

ZIMBABWE

OVER 35,000 FAMILIES RESETTLED

Harare THE HERALD in English 12 Jun 85 p 1

[Text] THE Government is resettling a further 600 families in the Msengezi area at an estimated cost of \$1 292 000.

This means that over 35 000 families will have been resettled since the programme began five years ago at a cost of \$50 million.

The Secretary for Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Cde Langford Chitsike, said in an interview yesterday that 300 families would be resettled on a model "A" individual plot holding scheme in Msengezi and the rest on a collective co-operative.

Plot demarcation began last week on the former commercial farming area which covers some 12 600 ha, he said. This compares with the 2,4 million hectares which the Government together with the British government, have bought for resettlement programmes.

He noted, however, that the Zimbabwe Government alone would bear the financing of the 300 to be resettled on a collective co-operative basis in the Msengezi area.

The secretary also disclosed that resettlement projects were in the pipeline for Pote in Mashonaland West, Wenimbi in Marondera South and Masasa near Beatrice.

Plans were also afoot to extend the Sesombi project in the Midlands, embark on phase two of model "D" in Gwanda South, and with the assistance of the African Development Fund, resettle some more on the Mushandike Irrigation Scheme near Masvingo, he said.

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